The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE INTERMINABLE PANOCHE GRANDE RANCHE CLAIM.

MR. HAMMOND'S REPORT EXPECTED SOON—MR. PRATT TO ENTER ON THE DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE TO-DAY—MR. DOUGLASS' FUTURE COURSE—A TREASURY MESSENGER ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The report of Mr. Hammond, who was appointed by the Commissioner of the Land Office to make the examination of the Panoche Grande Ranche, which is claimed by McGarrahan and the New-Idria Company, will doubtless soon be received. The last Congress ordered the case reopened to the extent of making a re-examination of all the facts, which the Interior Department will report upon next December. Mr. Hammond was instructed to report upon the limits and extent of the Panoche Grande, to investigate and report what mining claims are made, and by what parties, and the various locations and extents of them. He is to inform the Land Office what claims are being worked, and how extensively. In general, he is to obtain full information in minute details of all facts which affect the titles to the ranche, or which will throw any light upon the controversy. The department will not be likely to take any action whatever based upon the report, but will turn the whole subject over to Congress. The first question that arises is respecting the legality of McGarrahan's claim under the old Mexican grant. That question has been decided repeatedly against him, and once by the Supreme Court. If his claim is not allowed, the New-Idria Company has undoubtedly a valid claim to so much mining land in the ranche as they could have occupied under the laws if McGarrahan had never appeared as a claimant. New controversies next arise as to whether the company can claim, under the Local Miners' laws, in force before Congress fixed the limits of mining claims at 1,000 feet. If they hold under the old laws, then other parties cannot secure any of the property. Many claims have been made under laws now in force, and patents cannot issue till this question is decided. The Panoche Grande controversy has entered more into politics and has marred the political fortunes of more men than any other private claim in recent years. Otherwise it has little public interest, but it is sure to come up anew in Congress next Winter, and to attract as much attention as ever before.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

The resignation of Commissioner Douglass was accepted to-day, and Mr. Pratt will take charge of the bureau to-morrow morning. He has spent two or three days in examining the organization and working of the office. It is not likely he will make many changes in the force of the office, nor any at all for the simple purpose of change. His appointment is even more favorably regarded now than when it was first announced.

MR. DOUGLASS.

The reports associating the name of Mr. Douglass with various Federal offices are without foundation. No position has been tendered him, nor has Mr. Douglass any expectation of receiving an appointment. His purpose is to remain in Washington and practice his profession.

PECULATION IN THE REDEMPTION OFFICE.

The Redemption Office of the Treasury in the early part of the Winter suffered some loss from peculations of money by employes. Evidence has recently been discovered implicating Frensley, a messenger. To-day he was taken before the Police Court on a charge of grand larceny, but it could not be shown that he had taken a sum at any one time large enough to permit of his being held on that charge. To-morrow a new charge of embezzlement will be brought against him. No losses have been discovered in the Redemption Bureau during the last four or five months.

IMPROPER ABANDONMENT OF A VESSEL.

The State Department has received a communication from Minister Schenck, informing this Government that he has received from Lord Derby, at the suggestion of the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade, a copy of a statement made by two seamen of the American brig Nellie Hastings, which vessel appears to have been abandoned under suspicious circumstances on the 13th of last March. A statement is inclosed, signed by the two seamen, to the effect that the vessel left Birkenhead for Singapore, loaded with coal, in March, and that when a few days out the Captain said that she was sinking; and, having signaled a bark to take the men away, remained on board himself with the chief and second mate to get her instruments. The seamen who made this declaration say that while they were going to the bark they observed that those left on board the brig were using axes on the deck, and shortly afterward, before the Captain and those with him were taken away, they assert that the brig was on fire. The statement has been forwarded to the Treasury Department for any action the Secretary may consider proper.

THE BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL.

Messrs. William E. Perkins and Francis D. Stedman, of the Massachusetts Legislature, called upon the President this morning and formally extended to him an invitation to attend the Bunker Hill celebration on the 17th of June. The President replied that it would be impossible for him to attend, and expressed his regret that he would be prevented by prior engagements.

LOTTERY-SWINDLE LETTERS STOPPED BY THE POST OFFICE AUTHORITIES.

The Postmaster General issued the following order to-day:

"It having been represented to me that a certain L. D. Sine, of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is engaged in conducting a gift enterprise and scheme for the disposal of money and personal property by lot, chance, or drawing, thereby to obtain money through the mails, and being satisfied from the evidence before me that the said L. D. Sine is so engaged, I do hereby forbid the payment by the Postmaster at Cincinnati to the said L. D. Sine of any postal money order drawn to the order of him, the said L. D. Sine, and the said Postmaster is hereby directed to inform the remitters of the said postal money orders that the payment thereof has been forbidden, and the sum of said money orders will be returned on the presentation of a duplicate money order applied for and obtained under the regulations of the Department, and upon the same evidence the Postmaster at the City of Cincinnati is hereby instructed to return all registered letters which shall arrive at his office directed to the said L. D. Sine to the Postmasters at the offices at which they were originally mailed, with the word 'Fraudulent' plainly written or stamped upon the outside of such letters."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS CASES.

In the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to-day, the opinion admitting amendments after the 22d of January next, in cases to be heard, was delivered by Judge Porter. Presiding Judge Wells and Judge Baldwin dissented from the opinion of the majority. The testimony in cases Nos. 568, 61, and 567, commenced yesterday, were continued and will be argued on Monday, to which day the court adjourned.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

The League Island Commissioners have decided to lay the Philadelphia Navy-yard property off in lots, and at a meeting held to-day at the Navy Department, appointed Commissioners to appraise the lots, and report at as early day as possible the result of their labors, after which the property will be offered for sale.

ALLEGED DISHONESTY OF A MESSENGER.

John L. Frensley, a messenger in the Treasury Redemption Bureau, was arraigned before the Police Court to-day charged with the larceny of money from that bureau amounting to $85. Frensley was frequently charged with the duty of carrying both new and old money back and forth through the building. The testimony, so far as taken, is against the accused. There will be a further hearing to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: currency, $3,843,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,840,000; coin, $91,248,270; including $20,783,500 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $378,051,760. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $399,265.

ARMY ORDERS.

Major W. P. Gould, Paymaster, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and ordered to Charleston, S. C., for assignment to duty at that post. At the request of the Secretary of the Interior, Capt. C. E. Dutton, of the Ordnance Department, has been ordered to accompany to the field, during the coming season, the Second Division of the United States Geographical and Geological Survey of the Territories, in charge of Major J. W. Powell; and upon the return of the expedition Capt. Dutton will make his report on the subject to the Secretary of War.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. P. V. Hagner, Ordnance Department; Col. J. N. Palmer, Second Cavalry, and Capt. W. H. Brown, Fifth Cavalry, has been appointed to meet at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., on the 27th inst., to examine and report upon a model cavalry cart now being prepared at that arsenal, under the orders of the Ordnance Department.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry M. Martin has been ordered to the Alert; Lieut. R. B. Bradford has reported his return home, having been detached from the Franklin (European Station) on the 4th of April last, and has been ordered to report for duty at the Torpedo Station, at Newport, R. I.; Lieut. A. V. Wadhams and Master John B. Milton have been detached from the Powhattan and ordered to the Alert; Lieut. William H. Everett has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to the Alert; Lieut. John C. Rich has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and ordered to the Alert; Lieut. Edwin S. Jacob has been detached from the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Powhattan; Master F. E. Upton has been detached from the receiving-ship New-Hampshire, at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Alert.

THE SIOUX INDIANS.

Agent Bingham sent a dispatch from Chicago to the Indian Department to-day stating that he would arrive here on Saturday night with a delegation of ten Black Hill Sioux, belonging to the Cheyenne Agency. The Brules and Ogallallahs will arrive next week.

PERSONAL.

Col. Fred. D. Grant left here to-night to join the Yellowstone Expedition, which leaves Bismarck on the 20th inst. His visit here was for the purpose of arranging his business affairs preparatory to resigning his commission in the Army and entering the banking house of Sherman & Grant.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day signed the commissions of James M. Patterson to be Postmaster at Piqua, Ohio, and R. M. Grubbs to be Postmaster at Grayson, Texas. He also appointed Levy D. Ball to be Surveyor General for the District of Florida.

OVERISSUE OF STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA.

TEN TO TWENTY THOUSAND SHARES OF PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY RAILROAD STOCK AND SIX HUNDRED SHARES SPRUCE AND PINE STREET ISSUED BY J. GROSS FRY, THE PRESIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Yesterday a rumor crept into Third street that there had been a fraudulent issue of railroad stock of some kind. This excited little comment, as it was believed the rumor was merely a ruse of the stock-jobbers to affect the market speculations as to the lines involved, which were at length narrowed down to two, viz., the Spruce and Pine Streets and the Darby Lines. Inquiries were, however, at once instituted, and it was ascertained that the road principally affected was the Philadelphia and Darby. It has also been discovered that there has been an overissue of the Spruce and Pine Streets Road stock, but its President has made an examination and does not find a greater overissue than some 400 or 500 shares. On this overissue it is believed that Mr. Fry succeeded in borrowing an amount not exceeding $10,000. The President of the road, S. Gross Fry, who is implicated according to the allegations of those acquainted with the present affairs of the company, is a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, and has been prominent in railroad and iron enterprises as well as in political affairs. It is alleged that Fry, as President of the road, has overissued a very large and entirely unauthorized amount of stock, valued in the aggregate at from $200,000 to $300,000. When this alleged fraudulent issue was made it is impossible as yet to ascertain, but it is supposed that it has been in regular process for the last five years, and it is believed by those interested in the company that no one else than the gentleman named is implicated in this hypothecation of stock. It is alleged that Mr. Fry alone has derived the benefit accruing from this overissue, and that he has employed it to further the interests of an iron company with which he is interested. From what is reported it is thought that Mr. Fry has used the money raised upon this stock to sustain the credit of the Emaus Iron Company, whose works are located on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, near Allentown, Lehigh County. The amount of the overissue of Darby stock cannot now be definitely ascertained, but it is believed to be from 10,000 to 20,000 shares, with a par value of about $20 a share. Mr. Fry has long been favorably known in this city, and is a son of the late Hon. Jacob Fry, for many years member of Congress, and once Auditor General of the State. He is a native of Montgomery County, about forty-two years of age, and a prominent member of the Lutheran Church, and also an active Democratic politician.

The *Evening Telegraph* says: "We have learned from other and entirely reliable sources that Mr. Fry had made an overissue of the Darby stock of from 10,000 to 20,000 shares, and about 600 shares of the Spruce and Pine Street Road stock. We also are reliably informed that the money raised upon this stock was used to bolster up the Emaus Iron Company, and that it was the expectation of Mr. Fry that, upon a revival of the iron trade, he would be enabled to return the moneys borrowed on the stock for that company, and then to destroy or retire the stock. On this hypothecation Mr. Fry realized $10 per share on the Darby stock, and $35 per share on the Spruce and Pine Company's stock.

A DISHONEST POSTMASTER.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 14.—Charles Davis, late Postmaster at Union Springs, Ala., pleaded guilty in the United States Court to-day of embezzlement of funds from letters he had received. By request of the District Attorney, who states that there were extenuating circumstances, the lowest punishment was inflicted, which was a sentence of six months and a fine to the amount of the money abstracted. Davis was a member of the Legislature in 1872, and took his seat in the Court-house body. Soon afterward he was appointed Postmaster

ALBANY.

THE ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS UNTIL MONDAY.

A POLITICAL MOVE—SENATOR FOX'S POLICE JUSTICE BILL RUSHED THROUGH THE HOUSE—A RAPID TRANSIT BILL WHICH HAS THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNOR—GENERAL BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, May 14, 1875.

The Assembly at 1 o'clock to-day adjourned until Monday evening, and the affair created no little surprise among the Republican Senators, and, in fact, among politicians and members generally. It was not generally supposed that the House would hold any session to-morrow, as its business was well advanced, but scarcely any one apprehended that it would take so long a recess. Of course it was designed purely as a party movement, and intended to throw some discredit or show of dilatoriness on the Senate. The motion to adjourn was made by Mr. Schuyler, of Tompkins. Mr. Daly, of New-York, asked whether there was not a possibility of the Conference Committee on the Supply bill reaching an early agreement, so that a *sine die* adjournment could be had on Saturday night. Mr. Hammond, of Ontario, replied that the Supply bill had been sent to the Senate six weeks ago, and had but lately come back loaded down with amendments which it was impossible to accept, and with large increases of the appropriations. If the Senate had acted promptly an adjournment might be had easily by to-morrow, but it was now impossible for the Conference Committee to reach an early result. Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, said the Senate had added over $750,000 to the appropriations already in the bill, and the House branch of the Conference Committee was determined to reduce the amount before they would agree to report back the bill. With this slight colloquy the motion to adjourn was agreed to. It might have been said, while this question was being canvassed in this way purely for party effect, that these overloading appropriation amendments were worked in by Democratic Senators. Among the important proceedings of the day was the defeat of the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Excise bill was lost on Wednesday. An immense effort was made by all the Democratic leaders on the floor of the House to get the requisite number of votes to pass the bill, but it failed by a roll-call of 63 yeas to 46 nays; and when the result was announced some of the lights of the "responsible majority" expressed their disgust in exclamations which were neither parliamentary nor polite.

BILLS RUSHED THROUGH THE ASSEMBLY.

The proceedings of the day were marked by an immense amount of log-rolling, and, among other measures which were "rushed" through, was the bill creating two additional Justices of the Court of Special Sessions in New-York City, which passed the Senate this morning, came to the House, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, favorably reported from the committee to the House, ordered at once to a third reading, and twenty minutes later passed by a vote of 76 yeas to 7 nays. The bill provides that the Court of Special Sessions shall be held by these two Justices, and a third Justice, who shall be selected by rotation from the present Board of Police Justices. The new Justices shall be appointed by the Mayor, shall be paid the same salary and hold office for the same term as the present Police Justices. The bill is that introduced by Senator Fox some weeks since, which contemplated the appointment of ex-Justices Hogan and Ledwith. The Senate put its foot on it at that time, but this time an arrangement has been made by which ex-Justice Hogan, Democrat, and Jacob Patterson, Republican, are to be the appointees. The vote on the passage of the bill was as follows—Democrats in roman, Republicans in italics:

YEAS—Messrs. *Alvord*, Barkley, Beach, Beardsley, Benedict, Bennett, Berry, *Bishop*, *Bordwell*, Bradley, Broas, Brown, *Calkins*, T. C. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, *Clark*, Cleary, Cole, *Comstock*, Cooke, *Daggett*, *Decker*, Dessar, Edson, Ely, *Farrar*, Faulkner, Fish, Friend, *Gallagher*, Griffin, Hammond, Hanrahan, Hanschel, *Hepburn*, *Hess*, Hogan, Holmes, *Houghton*, *Ives*, W. Johnson, W. A. Johnson, Kennaday, Kirk, Krack, Kshinka, *Law*, *Lawson*, Lewis, *Lincoln*, Mackin, McGowan, McGroarty, Oakley, Page, *Petty*, Pierson, Ransom, Reilly, Rich, *Russell*, Schenck, Scudder, Shattuck, Sheil, Silverman, Smith, Speaker, Stauf, Talmadge, *Vedder*, Vosburgh, Waehner, Wenzel, *West*, *Worth*—76.

NAYS—Messrs. Daly, *McAfee*, Muller, Schieffelin, Schuyler, *Seward*, *Willis*—7.

The bill for the appointment, by Mayor Wickham, of a new board of nine Civil District Justices, which was substituted last night in the Subcommittee of the Whole for Mr. T. C. Campbell's bill, providing for the election of these Justices, was reported from the subcommittee for passage. Mr. Waehner, of New-York, asked unanimous consent that the bill now have its third reading, but objection was made, and it was accordingly laid over. The same bill is on general orders in the Senate, and it will doubtless pass both houses under a combination which has been made by the leaders of both parties, providing for a distribution of the justiceships which shall afford to each a proportion of the patronage.

Mr. Muller's bill to regulate and license sailors' boarding-houses and boarding-house keepers was passed by a large vote. It permits the Mayor of New-York to grant licenses, for which a fee of $10 shall be paid, and requires the person obtaining such license to give bonds in the sum of $500, conditioned on their affording to seamen who patronize their houses proper care, treatment, and protection.

ANOTHER RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

Another and very comprehensive bill to provide systems of rapid transit throughout the State was introduced to-day by Mr. Husted. The bill emanates from the Executive Chamber, and will receive the Governor's support, though it it is not by any means a new bill. It was originally drawn by Mr. Sherman, of Oneida, and perfected in the Committee on General Laws. By unanimous consent it was made the special order of business in Committee of the Whole for Monday evening. The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor, (this power may be delegated to any other authority without any objection from the Governor,) on the request of fifty tax-payers of any county in this State, of a commission of five members, who shall each give bonds in the sum of $25,000; within fifteen days after their appointment they shall organize as a board; within thirty days after organization they shall determine upon the vicinity of a rapid transit road in the county applying for the same, and within sixty days after organization they shall determine the route of such railway, or railways, over, under, through, or across, (but not *upon*,) the streets, avenues, places, or lands in such county not already occupied by an elevated or underground railway in actual operation; excepting, however, the right to traverse public parks, or to run through, under, or over public buildings. The consent of property owners is to be obtained under the constitutional provisions, and the Commissioners may lay out and choose such a route as will enable the road to connect with any other railroad or any bridge; the Commissioners shall select a plan for the construction and operation of such railway from plans submitted at public competition, after public notice has been given; and shall within ninety days after organization fix the time within which the railway shall be constructed and ready for operation; fix the maximum rates of fare and the running hours of trains; fix the amount of the capital stock of the company. They shall also prepare articles of association for the company, and supervise the organization of the company. The act then prescribes the mode of electing Directors, and of paying stock subscriptions; the liability of stockholders; the manner in which the capital stock may be increased; the rights and obligations of contractors and of the company, each to the other; the mode under which the company acquire and hold real estate; the uniform to be worn, and the duties of train employes; the obligation of the company to carry the mails, and to furnish extra mail trains, if required, to run at extra speed. The closing sections of the act provide that within one month after the organization of the company the Commissioners shall deliver to the corporation all books, papers, plans, and documents relating thereto, and pay over to them all moneys collected under the provisions of the act. The Commissioners are to be paid out of the moneys so received, at the rate of $5,000 per year, but in case of failure to subscribe a sufficient amount of stock before May 15, 1876, they shall receive no salary and shall return to the subscribers the amounts paid in by them, deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of the commission. The terms of office of the Commissioners shall expire with the performance of their functions as prescribed by the act.

RAPID TRANSIT IN THE SENATE.

The most interesting feature of the Senate's morning session was the question of rapid transit, which was brought forward by two reports from the Committee on Railroads. With respect to the Moore Rapid Transit bill, which was so materially amended by the Assembly after its passage by the Senate, the committee reported that it was not entirely satisfied with the bill, but rather than delay it at the risk of its defeat they would not recommend any further amendment. The Assembly amendments were then concurred in, and the bill now goes to the Governor for his signature. The committee also reported the Prince Rapid Transit bill, but with several material changes.

Section 33, as amended by the committee, provides that officers appointed to perform duties relative to rapid transit shall report the action taken and the measures proposed to the local authorities, and to section 38 is added the following clause.

But no parallel railroad shall be located under the provisions of this act, or of any act authorizing cities in this State to provide railways for rapid transit of persons and property, to be constructed, maintained, and operated by steam power, in, on, upon, along, over, or under any of the streets, roads, or avenues of any of the cities of the State within two blocks on either side of any other railroad located as herein provided, and in, on, upon, along, over, or under which a railroad is constructed, maintained, and operated within the period by this statute limited, or within three blocks of any location or route which has been heretofore located, designated, or established for a rapid transit railroad by Commissioners duly appointed for that purpose, and in, on, upon, along, over, or under which a railroad is commenced within six months after the passage of this act, and proceeded with until the same, or some section or portion thereof, is completed and in use as a rapid transit railroad.

The following entirely new section is also inserted in the bill:

SECTION 43. Upon the application of any existing company under charter for building and operating an elevated rapid-transit railroad in any of the cities of this State, the local authorities may, upon being satisfied that such road will be built, authorize a change of structure from that authorized by such charter to any other structure of an elevated railroad approved by them, or to a railroad to be in part elevated, and in part built and operated in or upon or under any street, road, or avenue along the route designated or established for such railroad, and to authorize on like application, and, on being satisfied, as aforesaid, a change of the location and distance of the piers or supports of the structure of the elevated railroad authorized to any part of the roadways or sidewalks along the same, provided that nothing herein contained will authorize the placing of piers or supports of any elevated rapid transit railroad on any part of the track of any street railroad constructed along any part of said route.

The bill was ordered to be re-printed, and will then come up for consideration in Committee of the Whole.

NEW-YORK BILLS PASSED.

Quite a number of bills relating exclusively or principally to New-York City were passed to-day, and among them, after a most eventful experience, the bill providing for the payment of Mr. Mierson's claims for the publication of assessment notices in the *New-Yorker Journal*. The bill was first lost, as no quorum voted upon it, and it was afterward lost a second time in earnest by the vote of 16 to 11. Subsequently, however, a reconsideration was moved, and after the passage of an amendment moved by Senator Woodin, which allows the Controller a discretion in paying the claims instead of "directing" him to pay them, the bill was finally passed by a vote of 19 to 1, cast by Senator Dickinson. Senator Fox's Special Sessions bill, which created quite an excitement by its passage and subsequent recommitment to the Committee on Cities a few weeks since, was also passed to-day, or rather a substitute for it, which simply provides for the appointment of two additional Police Justices.

ADOPTION OF SENATOR MADDEN'S CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RESOLUTIONS.

Senator Madden called for the consideration to-day of the two concurrent resolutions embodying constitutional amendments which were submitted to the Senate by him during the height of the canal excitement and which were then tabled. One of the resolutions provides for the appointment of a Superintendent of State Prisons, and the other of a Superintendent of Public Works, who is to supply the place and perform the duties of the present Canal Commissioners. A short time ago these resolutions would have produced a hot debate, but to-day they were received quietly, and were unanimously adopted without any noteworthy discussion.

TAXING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senator Johnson called from the table to-day, and moved to disagree with, the adverse report of the Finance Committee upon the bill taxing the capital of insurance companies through their shareholders as holders of bank stock are now taxed. Apparently he was the only one who thought his motion should prevail, for, though several spoke briefly upon the subject, they all differed from his views. He pinned his faith upon the central fact, which he claimed could not be explained away, that $70,000,000 of capital was entirely escaping taxation, and was thereby increasing the burdens imposed upon the people and other corporations, in order to sustain institutions and government, in the benefit of which the insurance companies participate equally. On the other hand, Senators Lowery, Laning, and Woodin all pointed out that there was no parallel between banking and insurance companies, and that the unavoidable result of the passage of the bill would be to prevent every insurance company organized under the laws of New-York from doing any business within the State, for they could not then compete with foreign insurance companies which have no tax to pay. The adverse report was then agreed to and the bill rejected. Senator Cole to-day introduced a bill providing that claimants for contested seats in the Legislature shall be allowed their expenses only when their claims are successful. The report of the Conference Committee upon Mr. Prince's general bill, providing for the organization of business corporations, was accepted by the Senate to-day, and Senators Gross, Wellman, and Tobey, were appointed as members on the part of the Senate of the Conference Committee upon his bill providing for the formation of safe deposit companies. Senators Woodin, Booth, and Fox were appointed as the members from the Senate of the Conference Committee upon both of the Controller's bills which were so severely handled by the Assembly yesterday, and in the amendments to which the Senate non-concurred to-day.

EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The only New-York City bill considered by the Senate this evening was the one reducing the salaries of the Recorder, Surrogate, and District Attorney to $12,500, and of the minor judicial officers in a similar ratio. On being received by the Senate from the Assembly, this morning, the bill was, by unanimous consent, referred directly to the Committee of the Whole, but this evening Senator Tobey moved that it be referred to the Committee on Cities, in order that a hearing might be given upon it. This was afterward withdrawn. The canal bill reappropriating certain unexpended balances for extraordinary repairs, and which, after having passed both Houses, was returned by the Governor, in order that the amount appropriated might be itemized, was repassed by the Senate this evening. The bill regulating the payment of expenses of claimants for contested seats in the Legislature, and which was introduced by Senator Cole this morning, was also passed. The Governor's Charter Message, which has lain upon the Senate table ever since its reading, was this evening referred to the Committee on Cities, on motion of Senator Jacobs. The other business transacted was an uninteresting discussion of general orders, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The extensive works of the Columbus Lumber and Barrel Company, at Columbus, Ohio, including the stock of seasoned lumber and valuable machinery, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $23,000; insurance, $10,000; held in part by the following offices: City of Providence and People's, of Newark, N. J., each $1,250; the Westchester, of New-York, $1,500, and the balance in Western companies.

About 3 o'clock on Thursday morning the barn and outbuildings of Mr. E. H. Mulford, of Orient, Suffolk County, together with all their contents, consisting of three cows, three horses, and a quantity of hay, were destroyed by fire. The total loss was about $2,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A fire on Whortleberry Hill, in the township of Canton, Conn., was started on the land of Daniel Rathbone on Thursday, and burned over from 1,500 to 2,000 acres of woodland and pasture, destroying a large quantity of piled wood and timber, and many miles of rail fence. The loss is estimated at about $20,000.

An attempt was made by some unknown person on Thursday night to fire the liquor store of Patrick Anderson, No. 719 Washington street. The fire was discovered in time, and extinguished without damage.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

CHICAGO, May 14.—In the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines, yesterday, Judge Dillon announced his decision in the Union Pacific Railroad terminus case, which was argued here last Fall by Mr. Poppleton, of Omaha, for the Omaha, or Union Pacific Railroad, interest, and by Mr. Rodgers, of Davenport, Iowa, for the Council Bluffs, or Iowa, side, when the Judge reserved his decision, announcing it yesterday. He holds that the legal and stipulated initial point of the Union Pacific Road is on the Iowa shore of the Mississippi River. As to the bridge, he holds that the owners have an undoubted right to charge reasonable tolls. The question of the right of appeal will be argued before the Supreme Court of the United States in October next.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS.

THE VESSEL ASHORE ON THE IRISH COAST AND FLOATED OFF AGAIN.

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch to the Central News Association reports that the Inman Line steam-ship City of Brussels, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday, for New-York, has gone ashore on the Irish coast. Her passengers are all safe. The weather is fine.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the agents of the Inman Line of steamers received a dispatch from the Captain of the steam-ship City of Brussels confirming the report that that vessel was ashore. The Captain reports that she went ashore near Carnsore Point, Ireland, at 5:15 o'clock this morning. A dense fog prevailed at the time. He expects the steam-ship to come off by high water, which will be about noon. She lies on soft sand, and makes no water.

Later.—The steam-ship City of Brussels floated off at 9:15 o'clock this morning and proceeded on her voyage.

INFORMATION AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. John G. Dale, the New-York agent of the Inman Line, received the following dispatch early yesterday morning:

"The Brussels went ashore in a dense fog off Carnsore Point at 5 o'clock this morning, on fine sand. She is lying quietly. The weather is calm. The vessel is expected to float at noon."

This was shortly followed by another dispatch from Mr. William Inman, which read as follows:

"Brussels got off at 9 A. M., without assistance, and proceeded uninjured."

At the agent's office it was learned that as the steamer was going slowly at the time, on account of the dense fog, no blame is attributable to her officers. The pilot still had charge, as all the Inman steamers carry a pilot as far as Queenstown.

THE STEAMER TOUCHES AT QUEENSTOWN AND SAILS FOR NEW-YORK.

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—The steamer City of Brussels got off without damage, arrived here, and sailed this evening for New-York.

THE SCHILLER.

EXAMINATION OF THE WRECK—THE LOWER DECK ON THE ROCK AND THE BOTTOM GONE—NO TRACE OF CARGO.

LONDON, May 14.—The divers were able to examine the hull of the Schiller for four hours to-day. They found her broken up—a confused mass of iron and timber. Her lower deck rested on the rocks, and her bottom was gone, having been torn off by the rocks. None of the specie was recovered and no cargo was visible.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY BODIES RECOVERED TO THE PRESENT TIME—ADDITIONAL NAMES OF THOSE IDENTIFIED.

LONDON, May 14.—The steam-ship Schiller has broken up. About 130 bodies of the dead have been recovered from the wreck to the present moment. Of these, which have been taken from the water just lately, are the bodies of the following persons:

Jacob Brunner; L. Fathrig, Chief Engineer of the Schiller; William Frahm, Davenport, Iowa; Fritz Thomas; Michael Hurlemann, Highland, Ill.; —— Holm; —— Leonard, (?) Leonhardt, G. G., Augusta, Ga.; Leonhardt, M. W., Augusta, Ga.; Leonhardt, Miss Jennie, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Leichlin, —— Ohlsen, the body of a lady having a ring marked "Hermann Zinkeiserah" on one of the fingers, the bodies of two firemen, the bodies of two sailors, five bodies of females, and bodies of some others of the passengers, (males,) which remain unidentified.

SPAIN.

BOMBARDMENT OF GUETARIA BY THE CARLISTS.

SANTANDER, May 14.—The Carlists are shelling Guetaria, and have done great damage. A vigorous fire is returned from the fort and from five men-of-war in the harbor. Reinforcements have been dispatched to the town.

FRANCE.

ELECTION OF M. JOHN LEMOINNE TO THE ACADEMY.

PARIS, May 14.—M. John Lemoinne has been elected a member of the French Academy.

ITALY.

A NATIONAL DONATION TO GARIBALDI.

ROME, May 14.—The Senate has voted a national donation to Garibaldi.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Robeson left Washington last night for New-York.

Oliver Dean, of Milford, Mass., hung himself there yesterday morning.

Sixty thousand ounces of gold was melted in the mint at San Francisco on Thursday.

The Methodist Conference at Calais, Me., yesterday ordained six Chinamen as Deacons.

A number of men will shortly leave Ottawa for the North-west to fill up the ranks of the mounted Police.

A game of base-ball was played in New-Haven, Conn., yesterday, between the New-Havens and Harvards. The former won by a score of 9 to 2.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed the Marine Board to proceed to Boston to take part in the Bunker Hill celebration on the 17th of June.

A dispatch from Salem, Oregon, says that Gov. Grover will call a special election on the 25th of October, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman George A. La Dow.

James V. Smith, the engineer of the steamer Senator, which was blown up at Portland, Oregon, recently, has been placed under bonds to answer a charge of manslaughter in causing the disaster.

Edward Williams, a young man, jumped from a railroad train in New-Haven, Conn., yesterday afternoon, and the wheels passed over both his legs above the knees. He is not expected to survive.

The Department of Justice of Ottawa, Ontario, has been informed that several murders have recently been committed in the North-west Territories by white men who have taken refuge in Montana, United States. An effort will be made to recover the criminals for trial by means of the extradition treaty.

HANGING OF A NEGRO MURDERER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 14.—Josh Frazer, colored, was hanged at Camden, in this State, to-day, for the murder of Benjamin Cooper in December last. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence, but after conviction confessed the crime. On the scaffold to-day he confessed that he had also murdered his wife and child and a negro woman, and that he had burned many barns and gin-houses. He was perfectly resigned. Six thousand persons were present, among whom there was great religious excitement. No disturbance occurred.

THE NEW-JERSEY MANAGERS AT THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 14.—The members of the newly appointed State Board of Centennial Managers for New-Jersey, consisting of Messrs. Samuel C. Brown, President, Trenton; Peter T. Quinn, Newark, Secretary; Thomas N. Dale, Paterson; S. B. Hunt, Newark; Edward Bettle, Camden; Henry L. Janeway, New-Brunswick; Nathan W. Condict, Jersey City, visited the site of the Centennial buildings to-day, with Prof. Campbell, Secretary of the Commission; John Walsh, President of the Board of Finance; R. J. Dobbins, builder; H. J. Schwarzman, architect. The party was also accompanied by Hon. Samuel Morrow, Phileas Jones, Newark Board of Trade, and Henry Harrison, of the Newark Councils. The visitors were surprised at the progress made, and returned home highly pleased, and promised more contributions from their State.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

PROPOSED COMBINATION AGAINST THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE ACT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14.—The four distilleries which had been released by the court on special bonds resumed operations yesterday. A dispatch was received from Washington ordering the officers to stop them until they had given new bonds in place of those given on the 1st of May. The distillers here telegraphed to the distillers at Chicago, St. Louis, and elsewhere, proposing to unite with them in testing the constitutionality of the internal revenue act. A favorable reply was received from Chicago, and the distillers have resolved to proceed. They have retained ex-Senator Carpenter to take the question into the courts.

DETECTION OF HIGHWINES, ALCOHOL, AND LIQUOR FROM THE WEST IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The officers of the internal revenue of the First and Second Districts of Pennsylvania have been busily engaged during the past few days in seizing and detaining illicit whisky from Western distilleries found in the wholesale houses and in the hands of commission merchants. In the Second District, Collector William J. Pollock says that he has detained 205 packages, and has notice from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road that more is in transit. He has every reason to believe that large quantities of the illicit whisky had been mixed with other brands to prevent its confiscation. Mr. Pollock told THE TIMES reporter that much of the whisky seized was only on suspicion. In the First District, William B. Elliott's, over 300 packages have been detained, and hourly reports come from the officers that they are picking up ten or a dozen barrels at various places. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has afforded the officers every facility for prosecuting their work, which will enable them to capture about 300 packages now in course of transportation. The Collectors say that the Philadelphia dealers are all innocent of any intent to commit fraud, as they bought the whisky from Western commission agents, and cannot be directly charged with the violation of the law.

DISCOVERIES MADE DAILY FROM THE RECORDS AGAINST DISTILLERS, FOLLOWED BY FRESH SEIZURES—THE FIGHT WITH THE SWINDLERS.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The whisky frauds are still receiving attention by the Treasury Department, and Solicitor Wilson is continually unearthing new frauds. Further record evidence was discovered to-day against the Union Copper Distillery, at Chicago, and 150 barrels of spirits were seized at their works. Three hundred barrels were also seized belonging to Bevis & Fraser, in St. Louis, first proof having been obtained against them. Photographic copies of Internal Revenue returns are being made at the Treasury Department and forwarded to the officers in the different cities to aid them in substantiating their charges. Among those made to-day was one from the gauger at Cincinnati, certifying that a certain number of barrels of spirits had been emptied, and the stamps destroyed in accordance with law, and upon further search the same lot of spirits was found in Chicago in the original packages, thus conclusively showing collusion of the gauger with the distillers. On this transaction alone the Government lost $3,000. On April 30, Mr. Wilson called upon the Collectors of Internal Revenue in different localities to furnish certain information concerning transactions in their districts, but up to last night very few of them had responded, and to-day the Secretary of the Treasury called upon them for an explanation of their non-compliance and for an immediate reply. He is determined that all orders of this nature shall be obeyed or the Collectors must take the consequences.

A large number of communications have been received from different sections from parties offering to furnish proofs of fraud, and the Secretary has directed all such to furnish the proof to the proper officers, and if found valuable and used the parties furnishing it will be remunerated.

Information reached here this morning that the distillers in Milwaukee had called upon those of St. Louis to combine with them in procuring the services of Hon. Matt Carpenter to obtain their release. In response to it Secretary Bristow sent dispatches to the Supervisors at Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwaukee, informing them that the best legal assistance will be furnished them in their efforts to convict those under arrest, and the Government is confident of establishing the guilt of all the parties.

It having been intimated that the Whisky Ring will be able to furnish wealth and power enough to corrupt some of the prosecuting officers, the Solicitor declared that it could not be done, as the Government Attorneys in those sections were among the most able and reliable connected with the Government.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

FIGHT BETWEEN STRIKERS AND THE POLICE.

TYRONE, Penn., May 14.—Fifty men went to work at the Sterling Mines this morning. About 11 o'clock a fight took place between the few Police and the strikers, and two of the latter were arrested. There is no Police force sufficient to protect willing workmen, and the Sheriff is dilatory. L. G. Contri, editor of *L'Italia*, who on Monday was captured by the strikers, is at Tyrone. Forty Italians are determined to go to work if they have proper protection. Affairs in Clearfield County are in a bad state, and nothing short of a military force will suppress the outrages. This is the opinion of the most intelligent portion of the community.

MEN COMPELLED TO STOP WORK.

TYRONE, May 14.—About half of the men at the Powelton Mines were compelled by the strikers to stop work last night. No further news has been received from the mines this morning.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 15—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen rapidly on the upper lakes, where it is now highest, with cold northerly winds. The area of lowest pressure has moved eastward to Lake Ontario, with occasional brisk winds. South-east winds, with cloudy weather, prevail on the East and Middle Atlantic coasts; westerly winds and light rains over the lower lakes. North-east to south-east winds, threatening weather, and light rain are reported from Kansas and Nebraska. The rivers fell on Friday at St. Louis and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For Saturday, in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and the southern portion of the Middle States, rising barometer, with west to north-west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by lower temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, rising barometer, northerly winds, clear or clearing colder weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, north-east winds, and lower temperature, followed by falling barometer, south-east winds, and threatening weather, preceding a storm centre.

For New-York and New-England, stationary or falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, cloudy weather and possibly rain, followed in the Middle States by brisk, cold north-west winds.

The rivers will fall from Keokuk to Vicksburg, and changed but slightly elsewhere.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	58°	49°	3:30 P. M.	80°	68°
6 A. M.	58°	50°	6 P. M.	76°	66°
9 A. M.	67°	60°	9 P. M.	69°	51°
12 M.	76°	64°	12 P. M.	65°	50°

Average temperature yesterday....57 1-6°

Average temperature for the corresponding date last year....68⅝°

A DARING ESCAPE.

FIVE SING SING CONVICTS SEIZE A LOCOMOTIVE.

THEY DROP ON TO THE ENGINE FROM A BRIDGE—DRIVE OUT THE FIREMAN AND ENGINEER WITH REVOLVERS—PUT ON FULL STEAM AND RUSH AWAY—NEAT TRICK OF THE ENGINEER—HOW HE STOPPED THE ENGINE INSIDE OF THREE MILES—PURSUIT AND REPORTED CAPTURE OF THREE OF THE CONVICTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 14.—One of the boldest and most desperate attempts to escape from Sing Sing Prison was made this morning, and it might have ended disastrously to more than a score of lives, had it not been for the presence of mind of Dennis Cassin, a Hudson River Railroad engineer. Just north of Sing Sing Prison, between the extreme north guard-house and the first arched railroad bridge as you go south, is located the prison quarry, on the east side of the railroad track. From it, over the railroad track to the prison yard, on the west side, extends a bridge over which stone from the quarry is trundled in wheelbarrows by the convicts. At 8:15 o'clock this morning, an extra freight train bound south approached the prison bridge slowly, moving not faster than three miles an hour. The train was drawn by locomotive No. 89, Dennis Cassin, engineer, and the conductor was Mr. Hauerwas. They were slowly following the Sing Sing passenger train which left at 7:50 A. M. As the engine reached the prison or trestle bridge five convicts dropped upon it from the bridge, four of them running into the engineer's cab and the other hurrying to the coupling which fastened the engine to the train. The convicts on the cab, with drawn revolvers, ordered the engineer and fireman to jump off, and they did, when the convicts put on steam and the engine started down the road with them like lightning. Their escape was detected almost immediately, and several shots were fired after them by the prison guard, none, however, taking effect. Then commenced the pursuit. The Superintendent of the railroad was notified quickly, when a telegraph alarm was sounded at all points south of Sing Sing. A dispatch was sent from the Grand Central Depot to Station Agent Revere, at Tarrytown, directing him to turn the switch at that station on the river side, so as to let the engine, with the convicts on board, go off the bank into the river. Danger signals were also ordered to be set on the down track, and prompt measures of every kind were ordered to prevent serious disaster by collision with the stolen locomotive. The trackmen in the vicinity of Scarborough saw the engine coming like lightning, or rather saw a vast cloud of steam, and smoke, and water whirl by with a deafening roar and gazed with terror at the frightful speed the engine had attained. At Tarrytown crowds of people were gathered expecting to see the engine dash into that station and off the switch into the river, but it did not arrive. After waiting a short time Station Agent Revere sent an engine up the track to look for the stolen property and found No. 89 with both cylinder-heads broken three miles north and about opposite the Aspinwall Place. The boiler was full of water, and the steam down. The convicts left the disabled engine a half a mile further north, and fled to Aspinwall's woods, having first stolen all the clothing that could be found in the engineer's and fireman's boxes on the tender. Soon after Engineer Cassin came running down the track, and once more recovered his engine. He makes the following statement:

THE ENGINEER'S STORY.

My fireman's name is Edward Garretty; I passed along through Sing Sing with my train very slowly, as I had been notified that the Sing Sing train was ahead; anybody could have jumped on; when my engine reached the trestle bridge, which runs over the track from the prison quarry, I saw some one jump on the step of the tender on the east side; the stranger proved to be a convict in full uniform; he hurried up to my side as I sat on my box, and pointing a revolver at my head, shouted loud, "Get off here!" I didn't like the looks of things and turned to get off, when a convict came hurring over the top of tender, and he too had a revolver in his hand. It was all done in a minute. He rushed up to me with his pistol pointed at my head and yelled quickly, "Get off!" "Get off!" "Don't stop!" I got off. Then two other convicts seemed to jump from the bridge on to the engine, and one of them had a pistol. A fifth one was at the coupling and pulled the pin which detached the locomotive from the train. The four on the engine had my fireman wedged in up to the boiler. He turned to jump off on the side, but the convicts planted the muzzles of their revolvers up to his head, and one of them shouted: "Get out of the window; get out quick!" The fireman went right through the window, and he says he could feel the muzzles of the revolvers against his back as he passed out. Just before the convicts jumped on the engine I had three gauges of water in the boiler, and had shut off the pumps; but as I turned to go when ordered, I shoved the pumps full on, the convicts not noticing the movement. I knew that if they didn't discover the pumps were on that the engine would not run far before she would become choked with water and would have to stop. I was afraid of nothing after they got away, except that they might run into the Sing Sing train, and kill some of the passengers. Without doubt they pulled the throttle valve wide open when they started and let her slide. Then in all probability, she took water very fast, and from the looks of the engine, the water was thrown all over her, till finally the cylinders got so full that both heads were blown out or broken, and that necessarily ended the trip. She ran about three miles, and must have run the first mile and a half like lightning. As soon as I got on the ground I ran back to the telegraph office and had word sent along the line south, and then ran down the track after my engine, finding her three miles north of Tarrytown with both cylinder-heads broken and the steam down.

NAMES OF THE DESPERADOES.

The convicts who were engaged in this bold affair are classed among the most desperate scoundrels in the country. Their names are as follows: Stephen Boyle, sentenced Feb. 4, 1869, for twenty years; Peter McKenna, sentenced Sept. 30, 1873, for life; William H. Hawley, Feb. 25, 1874, for five years; Charles Fowler, Feb. 18, 1874, for four years and six months, and Willian Sullivan, alias "Big Mike," March 9, 1875, for five years. It is not positively known how the rascals procured the revolvers, but it is thought their friends brought them up from New-York and secreted them in the quarry, where the convicts could get them.

THE PURSUIT.

The pursuit of the fleeing convicts was commenced simultaneously with their escape, and the country in the vicinity was thoroughly aroused. Armed men hastened down the railroad track, and sped along the country roads in wagons behind fast horses, all anxious for the recapture, possibly because of the excitement of the chase, but more probably for the standing reward of $50 for each convict retaken.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THREE OF THE CONVICTS.

TARRYTOWN, May 14.—News has been received of the capture of three of the escaped convicts near Sleepy Hollow. They had stolen the clothing of the engineer and fireman. A fourth one is being hotly pursued and will be captured.

HARVARD GRADUATES IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—The members of the Harvard Club are holding their annual reunion to-night. Letters were read from Charles Francis Adams, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and President Eliot, of Harvard College. Among the guests are Gov. Pacheco, Mayor Otis, of San Francisco, and President Lecount, of the University of California.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

AN ACCOUNT OF ITS FINANCIAL CONDITION AND POLICY.

FUNDED DEBT OF THE COMPANY — OUTSTANDING BONDS OF THE SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE — THE COAL LANDS, AND DISBURSEMENTS ON THEIR ACCOUNT—TRANSPORTATION RATES DEMORALIZED—LEASE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN—THE STOCK OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD—RENTALS AND GUARANTEED INTEREST UPON STOCK OF LEASED LINES—OPPRESSIVE CONTRACTS—RELATIONS OF PRESIDENT JEWETT TO THE COMPANY — ENTIRE CONFIDENCE IN THE OUTCOME, IF THE ORDINARY SUCCOR AND AID BE EXTENDED.

The report on the general financial condition and policy of the Erie Railway Company, made by its President, Mr. H. J. Jewett, assisted by Hon. E. D. Morgan and John Taylor Johnston, Esq., was made public at a late hour yesterday afternoon. The following is the text of the report:

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1875. }

To the Shareholders of the Erie Railway Company:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held on the 8th ult., Hon. E. D. Morgan and John Taylor Johnston, Esq., were appointed to assist the President in preparing and publishing a communication to the shareholders of the company, giving a general account of its financial condition and policy, with such suggestions as they might deem proper. In accordance with which direction, and under the advice of the gentlemen named, this statement is now made.

It is cause for regret that the financial year of this company is fixed by law as closing with September of each year, while the annual meeting of the shareholders is required to be held in July of each year, thus preventing any one management from giving to the shareholders, at the close of the fiscal year and previous to their annual election, a full and distinct statement of the condition of the company, and of its operations, which might serve as a guide for their direction in the election of officers for the succeeding year, and in shaping the policy which, in their judgment, should be pursued in the conduct and management of the company's interests.

With a view to the approaching election, however, it was deemed advisable by the board to place in your hands such statements and such information touching the general condition of the company and the conduct and management of its business, since the property was confided to their care and supervision, as will enable you to act understandingly.

THE FUNDED DEBT.

The funded debt now outstanding amounts to $54,394,100. the annual interest accruing thereon being $4,073,106 56. You will also observe that of the second consolidated mortgage, $14,400,000 of bonds are outstanding, the balance of bonds—$600,000—making up the full amount of the issue authorized, £3,000,000 or $15,000,000—still remaining with the company. This issue of bonds was placed with the London Banking Association, limited, of London, for negotiation and sale. When I assumed the Presidency of the company, on the 14th of July, 1874, but £332,800 of these bonds had been reported to the company as having been sold, realizing £259,584. Moneys had been received, from time to time, on account of these bonds; but information at what rate they had been sold, if sold at all, or upon what terms they had been hypothecated, if hypothecated at all, was not in detail communicated to the company. I was led to believe that the bonds remaining in hand would be sufficient to realize to the company an amount necessary to relieve it of all its existing floating debt, and put it in condition to conduct its business on a cash basis; and, in addition to this, provide the amount needed to complete such improvements as were necessary to an economical and efficient working of the road. It was under these representations that I assumed the management of the company.

The amount realized to the company by the sale of these bonds is £508,431 7s. 3d., or $2,542,157 50, less than the aggregate proceeds of sale, after deducting the charges as stated, which last amount remains in the hands of the London Banking Association and James McHenry, held by them to meet claims, the legality or justice of which cannot be recognized by this company.

From this statement it will be seen that, of the proceeds of the bonds so sold or disposed of, this company has realized £1,232,029 2s. 9d., or $6,160,145. In addition to this amount, the company received by the hands of its agent, who went to London to endeavor to make a satisfactory settlement of these accounts, and by express, 2,766 shares of the stock of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and £131,300 of Atlantic and Great Western eight per cent. western extension certificates; but the precise amount for which these were returned has not been distinctly settled. Of the aggregate proceeds of the bonds sold, the amount disbursed in London on account of recognized indebtedness of the company, as reported to the Treasurer, was $1,497,283 91. The amount remitted to the Treasurer previous to July 14, 1874, was $2,106,293 26. The amount remitted to the Treasurer since that date as proceeds of said bonds is $2,556,567 83, making in the aggregate $6,160,145, leaving £508,431 7s. 3d., or $2,542,157 50, yet to be accounted for, but involved in the subject matters of controversy between the London Banking Association, Mr. McHenry, and the company.

The following table, compiled from the Treasurer's books, will show the application made of the money so received since the 14th July, 1874:

Receipts.......................$2,556,567 83

DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS INCURRED PRIOR TO JULY 14, 1874:

Account.	Amount.	
For construction	$343,698 53	
Coal lands mortgages	829,904 14	
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, account rental	329,531 25	
Settlement Fisk & Fargo and Union Car Company suits	209,375 44	
Injuries to persons (old claims)	85,025 06	
Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction Railroad stock	23,700 00	
Real estate, Buffalo	24,958 30	
First mortgage bonds paid off	2,600 00—	$1,841,192 72

DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS INCURRED SUBSEQUENT TO JULY 14, 1874.

Account.	Amount.	
Advances on Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis stock for account James McHenry	$681,095 77	
Steel rails	129,378 65	
General fund	46,810 04—	$857,284 46
Aggregate		$2,698,477 18
Deduct cash in treasury July 14, 1874		141,909 35
Balance		$2,556,567 83

With regard to the disbursements, shown in this statement, on account of coal lands, the Atlantic and Great Western lease, steel rail, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis stock, it is proper to make an explanation, there having been some criticism with regard to these items, especially concerning the item of coal lands. Long before the election of the present board, the company had become interested in the purchase, directly and indirectly, of a large quantity of coal property in the State of Pennsylvania, upon account of which, previous to the annual meeting in July last, about $1,000,000 had been paid. At the meeting held on that date, the stockholders there represented, by resolutions unanimously adopted, approved such purchases, and committed the incoming board to the execution of all contracts made in connection therewith. The amount involved was at once presented to the incoming board as being serious, and requiring the payment of a much larger amount of money than could be expected to be realized out of the earnings of the company for such a purpose. By the terms of some of the contracts under which these coal interests were obtained a failure to make any one payment subjected the company to a forfeiture of all payments previously made. It became, therefore, a serious question for consideration and decision. From some quarters objections were suggested to any further payments being made on this account. In this emergency, being guided by the express authority and direction of the shareholders, the officers of the company could see no other course to pursue than to endeavor to secure the amounts paid by continuing the payments as they matured, in accordance with the obligations which had been assumed.

ADVANTAGES EXPECTED FROM THE COAL LANDS.

These contracts had been made with the design of promoting the interests of the company by securing to it fuel for its own use at the lowest practicable rates, and by obtaining for it, beyond the influence of other competing interests, the transportation of the coal product to the markets of the country. They were made at a time when it was believed that, out of the securities of the company then being put upon the market, an ample amount could be realized to enable the company, without serious embarrassment to meet the obligations thus incurred, and secure the advantages thus to be realized. If the financial condition of the company had been such as it was then supposed it would be, there would have been no serious impropriety in securing such an interest in these properties as would have accomplished the purpose desired. The lands and coal interests were regarded as valuable; and, if the company was now able to hold and to develop them, they would undoubtedly contribute more or less to the economy of working the road and add to its traffic. But, in view of the actual financial condition of the company, the complications thus created have proved unfortunate and embarrassing. It is believed, however, that in a short time, if the necessities of the company become such as to require it, they may be disposed of at such prices and upon such terms as will to a great extent protect the company in the amount paid out on their account, and under such arrangements as will enable it to secure economical fuel, and a large share of the transportation of the coal to be mined therefrom.

The amount paid on account of the Atlantic and Great Western lease was in pursuance of an obligation assumed when it was supposed that the lease would go into effect. During the period included in this statement, 6,571 tons of steel rail were purchased, at a cost of $570,957 94, the greater part of which was used in the place of iron rail, then in the track and, to that extent, "maintenance of way" was charged with so much as would equal the cost of iron rail to replace the old rail being taken out, and "construction" with the difference between the cost of iron and steel. With the exception of the amount named in the statement given, payments on this account have been made out of the earnings.

Eleven thousand and odd shares of stock of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Company were being carried in this City on account of James McHenry, who had purchased them, as this company was advised, to aid the Atlantic and Great Western Company to comply with the terms and conditions of its lease and contracts. To protect the stock, and aid him, this company had been induced, from time to time, to advance the amounts needed to prevent its being exposed to public sale. After the advances were thus made, the company was advised that, unless the full amount was paid and the stock was relieved, it would be sold. In this contingency, it was thought best to advance the full amount due and take an assignment of the claim, with the stock held as collateral thereto. It was in this way that the $681,095 77 came to be advanced.

A comparative statement of the earnings and expenses for the nine months of 1873-4, and 1874-5, ending with the month of March of each year, shows a decrease in earnings of $2,083,113 08, a decrease in expenses of $1,717,108 76, and a decrease in net earnings of $365,004 32.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

After my election as President of the company, upon an examination of the road and the service in its various departments, I expressed the opinion to the board that if the earnings for the current year could be maintained and kept equal to those of the preceding year, the net earnings, by a reduction of expenses, could be increased at least $3,000,000; that when business was restored to its ordinary condition a largely increased earning might reasonably be expected without any material advance in expenses. I qualified this statement, however, with the condition that the floating debt should be paid and the company relieved of the embarrassment therefrom, in order that it might be enabled to buy economically and pay promptly. In the reduction of expenses, under the circumstances, my anticipations have been more than realized. In the reduction of earnings I have been disappointed. The improvement in the business of the country, which was then anticipated by many, has not been realized. On the contrary, the depression of the times continued to increase, and to embarrass and paralyze the transporting interest of the whole country. And, within the last few months, because of a controversy between two of our leading trunk lines, a competition has arisen, which has totally demoralized and almost destroyed all transportation rates and arrangements. The Fall and Winter months, in point of business, were exceptionally dull, in addition to which the Winter was unusually severe, thus retarding traffic, and adding, necessarily to the expense of operating the road.

Early in the month of March this company suffered the loss of its bridge over the Delaware River, at Port Jervis, which operated to reduce its earnings and involved an increase of expenses. The bridge was on the main line, and for all purposes of through traffic its loss was an absolute obstruction to the use of the road and to the earnings from such traffic to be derived from the use of about 204 miles of track. The expenses for the month of March, however, include, not only the maintenance of the road and its operation, but so much of the cost of replacing the bridge as was incurred during that month. The statement of earnings and expenses applies, not only to the main line of the road, but to all its branches and leased lines.

In addition to the fixed charges for the interest on the funded debt, the company is liable for rentals and guaranteed interest upon the stocks and bonds of many of its leased lines. A statement of these lines so held shows that, on these accounts, the fixed charges which the company is required to pay to protect itself in the possession of these properties amount, in addition to the interest upon the funded debt, to $986,722 31. These leases and guarantees are in many respects oppressive. The traffic coming from the roads so leased undoubtedly adds to the revenue of the main line; but not to an extent equal to the rentals paid. The lines are generally short, and will always, in proportion to the traffic transported over them, be expensive to operate.

There are other contracts equally oppressive in their provisions and operations. Whatever may have been the considerations which led to their execution, they are unjust to this company. Many of them, in justice to all parties, might be modified. It would require time, however, and perhaps the intervention of the law and the courts, to accomplish the necessary changes. A stable and permanent management, which could patiently take up these various contracts, from time to time, with those in interest, could probably produce results which would be just to them as well as just to, and protective of, the interests of this company.

LEASE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.

On the 6th of May, 1874, a lease was executed by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company to this company, of its railway, with its branches and leased lines. The execution of this lease was authorized by the Board of Directors of this company, and at the annual meeting in July, 1874, the action of the board in this regard was ratified and confirmed by the shareholders. Upon my election to the Presidency of the company I regarded it my duty, in obedience to the action of the Directors and shareholders, to assume the control of the road thus leased, and for that purpose, within a reasonable time, requested the President of that road to take charge thereof, and to represent this company in the management of its affairs. I had then no reason to doubt the willingness or ability of that company to perform all the conditions of the lease, and the contracts which accompanied it, and which, by its terms, were made a part and parcel thereof. There was nothing said in the lease about any security to be given by this company for its faithful observance of the terms, and performance of the conditions thereof. The President of the Atlantic and Great Western Company acknowledged the receipt of my communication, expressing his willingness to comply with my request until other arrangements were made; but stating that there was so much to be said and done in the fulfillment of the lease, he would postpone further action until an interview was had. An interview subsequently took place between us, at which I was presented with the resolutions of the Board of Directors of his company, requiring, before possession of their road could be given, the giving, by this company of that which was regarded by them as a sufficient security that it would comply with the terms and conditions of the lease; specifying such security to be $1,000,000 of its second consolidated mortgage bonds, to be deposited with, and held by, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. Upon a reference to the resolutions of the Board of Directors of this company, it was found that the security to be given was not designated, but that the President was authorized to make arrangements with a trust company for the deposit of a sufficient amount of the securities of this company not exceeding $1,000,000. The action of the Atlantic and Great Western Board took from the President of this company all discretion in the premises. It left with the President of the company no option. It determined the amount of the security and its character. Even if this company had been disposed to accede to that demand, it was not within its power to deposit the securities specified, because the amount was not then within its control, nor was it able to command or obtain them from the then depositaries thereof. This attempt to assume control was thus, fortunately, obstructed and prevented.

The fact that no other alternative was offered, (all discretion being withdrawn and the demand being explicitly made for the security named and none other,) led to a careful examination of the lease, its provisions and conditions, to ascertain to what extent the resolutions of the two boards required the President of this company to proceed without again recommitting the whole subject to the Board of Directors. The preamble to the lease recited that the Atlantic and Great Western Company "has already purchased, and intends hereafter to purchase and control a large portion of the capital stock of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway, a line with which it connects at Cleveland, and also at Galion, and also connects with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway at Mansfield, so that the party of the first part (the Atlantic and Great Western Company) by its own lines and its connections, has a continuous line for its business and traffic from Salamanca, aforesaid, to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and so that thereby it extends to the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois." And recited further that "the party of the second part (the Erie Company) is desirous of securing to itself a means of connection for its general traffic and business to all the points aforesaid, so that, by its connection with the railways above mentioned, and others now in existence, it will be enabled to form a continuous line of communication between New-York and Chicago for the purpose of securing better facilities for the traffic of its said Company;" thus making the purchase of the capital stock of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway, and securing the connections mentioned, the main consideration for the lease of the road by this company.

An examination of the contracts accompanying the lease developed the fact that the same advantages were made the distinct consideration upon which the lease was based; with the covenant, on the part of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, that, on or before the first day of January, in the year 1875, it would purchase, or procure to be purchased, in addition to the stock it then owned, an amount equal to at least one-half of the whole capital stock of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Company; and providing that the same should be purchased at the lowest market value, not exceeding par, the said one-half amounting at that time to the sum of $7,500,000; that simultaneously with such purchase the Atlantic Company would execute and deliver to this company full and complete powers of attorney and proxies securing to this company the absolute control of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis road during the continuance of the lease.

There are other provisions in this contract, having reference to the mode and manner by which the stock was to be purchased, which involved the guaranty by this company of the payment of the interest upon the extension bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Company during the continuance of the contract; but it is further provided that the dividends upon the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis stock so purchased were to be first applied to the payment of such interest, the liability of this company being confined to the deficiency, if any deficiency remained to be provided for after the application of such dividends.

The Atlantic and Great Western Company had until the 1st of January, 1875, within which to make such purchases of stock; but it was then self-evident that that company was wholly unable to comply with these provisions of the lease and contract; that it had, in fact, ceased any effort in that direction; that to assume the duties and obligations of the lease was for this company to assume them with a full knowledge that the leading consideration, upon which it was based, would fail; that the control of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis road, through the intervention of the Atlantic Company, was manifestly impossible. At the very time it was being urged upon this company to recognize the lease with its burdens and its obligations, the parties holding the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis stock, which had previously been largely, and for another purpose, purchased, were claiming of this company payment for the stock, not at its par value nor at its market value, but claiming that this company should make them whole for the losses which they had made, the interest upon their investment, with bonuses and commissions which had been paid on its account.

AN ACT OF INJUSTICE TO ACCEPT THE LEASE.

To have accepted the lease under these circumstances would have been an act of injustice to this company, in the commission of which I could not have felt in any sense justifiable. It is in this claim that the amount withheld by the London Banking Association and Mr. McHenry is largely involved.

Upon making further inquiries, however, it was found that the statements upon which the lease was based, so far as I was advised of any information having been communicated to this company, show that, for the year terminating on the 30th of September, 1873, the earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Company were $5,315,489 13; that the expenses of operating and maintaining the road were $3,479,522 03, leaving an apparent net earning of $1,835,957 10. By the terms of the lease this company for the first year was to pay as a rental, twenty-eight per cent. of the gross earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Company; the second year, twenty-nine per cent.; for the remainder of the term, thirty per cent.; and upon this showing of the earnings and expenses for the year 1873, the apparent net earnings of that company would seem to be equal to the rental to be paid by this company. But upon a careful examination of the statement, and from my knowledge of the condition of the road and its equipment, I was led to doubt its accuracy, and to believe that if this company assumed the control of that road and recognized the obligations of the lease, the proportion of the gross earnings to be paid to that company would be a substantial loss to this, and result, finally, to the detriment of both. For the purpose of determining the correctness of this conclusion, a thorough investigation was instituted.

In the statement of earnings and expenses, referred to, no charge for car service was made, nor was any made in the report of that company to the Auditor of the State of Pennsylvania for that year. Not doubting that such an expense had been incurred, and ought to have been accounted for as a part of the operating expenses of the company for the year, and knowing that the Rolling Stock Company was furnishing engines and cars, an examination was had into the state of the account between these two companies, as set forth in the report of the Rolling Stock Company to its stockholders, by which report it appeared that the amount due to that company from the Atlantic and Great Western Company, for the use of its stock for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873, was about $600,000. This was subsequently verified by the statement of the Auditor of the Atlantic and Great Western Company to the President of that company, Nov. 24, 1874, in which statement he fixed the amount at $586,164 30.

The taxes chargeable against the property of a railroad company form part of its current and operating expenses, and should have appeared in the statement referred to, to have given a correct account of the expenses for that year. Upon examination, however, it was found to be omitted, and, upon inquiry, the amount was found to be $91,529 29.

These two items combined aggregate $677,693 59, both of which were undoubtedly chargeable to operative expenses. If the Atlantic and Great Western Company had owned the equipment, its maintenance, with the interest upon the investment would be a charge against the company. If, instead of owning, they elected to hire or rent, the character of the charge was not changed. This equipment was necessary to the operation of the road and to its earnings. These two items, therefore, combined would have reduced the apparent net earnings (as given in the statement to which reference has been made,) to $1,158,263 51—an amount much less than twenty-eight per cent. of the gross earnings.

The expense charged in the statement for maintenance of way was regarded as being exceedingly low, and it was believed that a large amount which should have been charged to that account was disposed of in some other way, either by charging to construction, or by being carried to some other account. This belief has been justified by the printed statement of the proper officer of that company, Mr. Warnock, the Auditor, made Nov. 24, 1874, to the President of his company, wherein he states that the operating expenses for the year ending 30th September, 1874, included the cost of all the track material used in that year; but he states further that "if to the operating expenses of the year ending 30th September, 1873, there be added the total cost of material used in the track in that year, but which was charged to construction," amounting to $671,302 22, it would make the total operating expenses for that year $4,828,527 84, instead of $3,479,522 03, leaving a net earning of $486,961 29, instead of $1,835,957 10, as claimed.

This company was not in a condition to encounter burdens of this character. To assume them was to insure its own serious embarrassment, and, with that, the serious embarrassment of the Atlantic and Great Western Company. While these investigations were being pursued, the Attorney General of the State, by a complaint filed in a court of competent jurisdiction, called in question the power of this company to make such a lease. During the pendency of these proceedings, it would have been unwise, if no other objections had existed, to attempt to carry it into effect. Having arrived at this conclusion, I felt it my duty to submit the whole question again to the Board of Directors, who, upon proper consideration, directed that no further steps, for the time being, should be taken toward putting the lease into operation.

This company having been charged in London by parties heretofore closely connected with it, and now closely connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Company, with "dishonoring its signature and seal," it is due to you, as well as to the company, that you should thus be advised of the facts, and the considerations by which the Board of Directors were controlled in the action taken in the premises.

MR. JEWETT'S RELATIONS WITH THE COMPANY.

My relations with the company having also been made the subject matter of comment, it is proper that I should state to you the circumstances under which they were formed. I do this not by way of apology, nor for the purpose of justifying myself or the board in its action, but simply that you may be advised of the facts.

I did not seek the Presidency of the Erie Company. I had no ambition of that kind. My relations and engagements were of years' duration, and were as agreeable, and ultimately as profitable, as any I could expect to form or realize from a connection with this company. When I was first invited to accept the position, I promptly declined it, and was only induced to reconsider that decision by the consideration that I might render some valuable service here, as well as contribute to the general railroad and business interests of the country.

This application was made to me by parties representing a large majority of the shareholders of the company. After several conferences, and obtaining my own consent to accept the position, if everything was made satisfactory, and being assured that there would be no want of means to relieve the company of its embarrassments, and enable me to make the administration a success, the terms of the employment became the subject matter of consideration.

Learning that the stock of this company was not largely held for investment, but was frequently and largely changing hands, and that, as a consequence, there had in times past been frequent changes of administration, I expressed my unwillingness to undertake the task of reinstating the company in the position which it ought to occupy, unless I had ample time to familiarize myself with its necessities in detail, and to adopt and inaugurate a policy which, in my judgment, would result in success, and some guarantee that, if I entered upon the duty, the time needed to accomplish the purpose desired would be secured to me, with such compensation as would justify me in making the sacrifices I would have to make in abandoning my then relations and engagements and assuming charge of the property of the company; in this connection I expressed the opinion that it would require some five years to reorganize, restore, and place this company and its property in the condition it should occupy for economical or creditable service; that if I underwent the labor necessary to these ends, I should prefer to enjoy, for about the same time, the management of a property which, under my supervision, had been brought up to that standard. In answer to these suggestions, it was proposed to pay me $40,000 a year, and give me a guaranty for ten years.

THE QUESTION OF SALARY.

To this I replied that the salary was satisfactory, but that I did not see how one board could bind another by such a guaranty; that by law the board was elected annually, and that a succeeding board might (and, judging from the past, probably would) desire to make a change; that I was willing to contract on my part to remain ten years if it was satisfactory to the succeeding board, and they saw proper to continue the relation, and the other representations upon which I was induced to consent to form the connection were complied with; that, therefore, I would be content with a salary of $25,000 a year; but, to meet the immediate sacrifices I would have to make, I would require the difference between $25,000 and $40,000 for the ten years to be paid to me from time to time during the first year of service. This proposition was acceded to, and this was the agreement under which I consented to accept the Presidency.

Having entire confidence in the parties with whom the arrangement was made, but being almost an entire stranger to the board, I determined, upon being elected, not to press, until it became necessary to do so, the formal execution of the contract, but to continue in the official positions I then occupied until I had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the board and they with me; that if in the meanwhile the arrangements proved unsatisfactory to them, or unsatisfactory to me, I could return to the duties I was then discharging, leaving this company to select some one more satisfactory to them, and upon such terms as might be agreed. There was no secrecy about it. It was a subject matter of conversation between myself and those with whom I was in business communication. It was spoken of, more or less publicly, before the arrangement was finally consummated. Within a proper and reasonable time I requested the committee, to whom the whole subject was referred, to make their report, that the question might be finally adjusted. Such report was made in conformity with the facts, and approved by the board, the contract prepared under the direction of the board, by the proper officer designated to prepare it, and executed and placed upon file in the office of the company. As I have remarked, I do not make this statement by way of apology, or by way of justification, but simply for your information, and because this matter has become the subject of criticism.

AN UNFORTUNATE YEAR.

In many respects the year past has been an unfortunate one. The misfortunes and difficulties which other roads (in better condition, financially and physically, than this to encounter) have suffered, have weighed heavily upon this company. Its revenues have been diminished, but not in a greater ratio than others. Its expenses have been diminished, under the circumstances, perhaps in a greater ratio than others. Its burdens and its obligations are excessive; but its capacity for earning, under ordinary circumstances, is great; and it is susceptible of being developed to an extent but little appreciated except by those who are familiar with its surroundings and with its immediate resources. My faith in the value of the property is not diminished. I have entire confidence in its final outcome, if that succor and aid is extended to it which is ordinarily extended by the proprietors of so large and so valuable an interest. When business is once restored, and the rates of transportation become anything like equal to the service performed, it has the ability to maintain itself, pay the interest on its funded debt, materially improve its physical condition, and finally to become a source of profit to its owners. If it had the means of paying its floating debt, and putting itself upon terms of equality in its daily transactions with its competing lines, the expense of its maintenance and operation could be largely reduced. A fixed and definite line of policy should be observed in the conducting of its affairs. This can only be secured by giving to it a stable and permanent management. You are advised, therefore, to select such a management; one with which you may be content; one in the skill, wisdom and efficiency of which you may have confidence, giving to it the character of permanency, together with that moral, material, and financial aid necessary to its success; give it time to inaugurate its economies; give it the opportunity and means to reform existing and burdensome contracts, and put it in the position for devising, and allow it time to carry out, the plans which may be agreed upon for the improvement and completion of the road. With such a management, so aided and maintained, there is no reason to doubt the ability of the road to finally realize the expectations of those who have invested so largely in it. Without this aid, however, and without such a management, its career will be unstable, its policy fluctuating, its credit impaired, and, in the end, the result will be disastrous to many interests which, otherwise, might be fully protected and preserved.

That you may be represented at the ensuing annual meeting by gentlemen who will strictly carry out whatever views or wishes you may indicate, in the future organization of the company, the Board name to you the Hon. E. D. Morgan and John Taylor Johnston, Esq., as suitable persons to whom you should intrust your proxies.

By order of the Board,
H. J. JEWETT, President.

THE SILK SMUGGLERS.

SUITS TO RECOVER THE FRAUDULENT GAINS—ENERGETIC STEPS TO BE TAKEN—STATEMENT OF MR. H. B. CLAFLIN'S SILK-BUYER—THE AUCTIONEERS CLAIM TO HAVE ACTED PROPERLY.

United States District Attorney Bliss has followed up the criminal prosecutions against the ring of silk smugglers by the initiation of civil proceedings to recover for the Government the ill-gotten gains it has been defrauded of. The rate of duty to which the hosiery and other fraudulent "sample" goods were subject was paid upon the costly silks which were smuggled. The difference between this rate and that which ought to have been paid is claimed to have amounted to about $1,336,400, and a suit was begun yesterday in the United States District Court against Charles L. Lawrence, the recently-extradited forger and confederate of the smugglers, to recover this amount. This is probably only the first of several similar suits to be instituted.

Mr. Talcott, who has been for a number of years the silk-buyer for the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., was yesterday asked for a statement of any knowledge he might possess of the silk-smuggling operations of Charles L. Lawrence, the firm with which he is connected having been mentioned as buyers of some of the silks which were put on the market by Lawrence. He said that his transactions with Lawrence had been overstated. When he was before the Grand July to testify in relation to the matter, he had sworn that during the three years that he had known and dealt with Lawrence he had bought something under $500,000 worth, not $460,000 in fifteen months, as was now stated by District Attorney Bliss. The goods he had bought were standard French silks, but the price of such silks had varied in the last two years from fifteen to thirty per cent., whereas the District Attorney says it never varies more than a few cents. Lafayette Graff, from whom he had bought the silks, is now said to be a partner in a firm of liquor-dealers, but Mr. Talcott never heard this until lately, and never knew him in any capacity but that of a silk-broker. He had bought from Graff goods at a considerably less price than the same goods would cost if purchased at Lyons and the full duty paid, and in all large transactions, say of $20,000 and upward, the firm was always cognizant of the purchase. This did not by any means implicate the house or himself in any knowledge of the history of the silk, because silk-brokers, like other brokers, withheld the names of their principals. Very frequently importers of silks sold their goods at a loss, and when it happened, as it frequently might happen, that they did not wish to be known as sacrificing goods, they would employ brokers. If a purchaser should ask a broker who the real seller was he would probably be told that it was none of his business. It was not considered a business-like thing to inquire the seller's name. Some of these brokers would take two commissions, one from the buyer and one from the seller, but he had never given Mr. Graff any commission. The firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. had been working with the Government for a long time to discover the facts in this case.

Mr. Field, of the firm of Field, Morris & Fenner, auctioneers, said there was a foundation of fact in the statements made about his firm in the District Attorney's story of the case, but the firm had had no dealings with any of the parties implicated excepting Wolff, nor had they even any knowledge of the others. Mr. John P. Morris, who was said to have paid Lawrence's hotel bill in Montreal, was not of their firm, their Mr. Morris being named John K., and never having been in Montreal in his life. The firm had done business with and for him for over fifteen years, as had all the other auctioneers in their line of business. In regard to the letter that was sent to them by District Attorney Bliss, it was simply a request that they would inform him who was the seller of the silks in question. Mr. Wolff was the consignor to them, but they replied to Mr. Bliss, refusing to tell. This was a matter of course, as they did not make public the names of persons consigning goods to them. They, however, informed Mr. Bliss that they would give the information if legally required to do so. They had handed the letter received from Mr. Bliss to Mr. Wolff, and had asked him what was meant by the accusation contained in it that the silks were smuggled. Mr. Wolf took the letter and said that he would take it down to the Custom-house, and that they should hear no more about it. They had heard no more about it, and had accepted the fact as evidence that Mr. Wolff was dealing correctly. They had always refused to give information about their business except under subpœna, but had always respected the subpœnas when they were served properly.

THE ITALIAN BARK GIOVANNI.

RELIEF FUND FOR THE FAMILIES OF THE DECEASED MARINERS.

Mr. Louis Contencin, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the families of the deceased mariners of the Italian bark Giovanni, acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions:

Collected in New-York by Mr. A. P. Agresta, $873; (less for funeral expenses, $529 39—$343 61.) Messrs. Slocovich & Co., $272; Mr. John C. Seager, $237; Mr. John Agresta, (principally from pilots,) $164; Messrs. Funch, Edye & Co., $152; Mr. D. Bonanno, $58; Mr. G. Coschina, $56 50; Messrs. Walsh Brothers & Co., (individually,) $50; Messrs. Lauro, Storey & Co., (individually,) $20; Mr. J. Benham, (individually,) $5; total, $1,358 11. New-Orleans, by Mr. Giuseppe Grande, $243 75; Baltimore, by Mr. Alexander Cutino, $168; Philadelphia, by Mr. Paul Pohl, Jr., $135; Boston, by Messrs. D. H. Tully & Co., $90; total, $636 75; net total, $1,994 86, which sum he remitted yesterday for distribution to Messrs. Pasquale, Ajello & Co., Palermo, in a bill of Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co. at seventy-five days' date, on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, for £354 3s. sterling, at the exchange of $5 63½, making $1,994 86.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday in the Mayor's office. After some routine business had been disposed of, Controller Green presented a list of valuations of City property, the leases of which are to be sold on the 18th inst. The appraisals were made by Mr. Samuel C. Holmes. A resolution was adopted providing that the leases should not be sold at less than these valuations. No other business of importance was transacted.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A RESIDENT OF NEWARK.

The trial of William Cunningham, indicted for soliciting a young man named Norwood Hatfield to murder his (Cunningham's) wife, at Newark, was commenced yesterday morning, in the Essex County Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Titsworth presiding. In opening for the prosecution, Prosecutor Abeel briefly recited the facts of the case. He said that on the 15th of March last Cunningham, who had heard that Hatfield was a hardened character, engaged him to put his wife out of the way. Hatfield informed Justice Mills of Cunningham's proposal, and, by advice of the Justice, pretended to acquiesce in his plans. Cunningham gave him a diagram of the house and minute directions as to how the murder could be accomplished. It was arranged that Hatfield was to enter the house after Cunningham had gone out and left the door open, and he was to strike the victim on the head with a slung-shot. If that did not kill her, he was to finish the job with a knife. On the morning appointed for the bloody deed, Cunningham went to the railroad depot and took the train for Bloomfield, so that no suspicion might attach to him. On his return he was arrested at the depot, and before the nature of the charge had been disclosed to him, he said that he had nothing to do with that affair at the house. Several witnesses who were examined for the prosecution, corroborated the above statement, and Hatfield told his story in a clear, straightforward manner. The defence is that the accused employed Hatfield to frighten his wife into signing a bill of separation, and not to kill her, as is alleged.

THE STEAM-SHIP METROPOLIS.

HER ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT—THE STORIES CONCERNING HER EXAGGERATED.

The steamer Metropolis, Ellis, master, arrived here yesterday morning, twenty-nine days out from Hamilton, Bermuda. There were grave doubts, as will be remembered, in regard to her safety, but these were set at rest on Wednesday by the telegrams announcing her arrival in Narragansett Bay, whither she had been towed by the schooner H. S. Brooks. She left there on Thursday in tow by the Cyclops, and was made fast to Pier No. 22 North River at 10 A. M. yesterday. The log shows that the vessel left Bermuda on the 15th of April, and for the first eight days encountered constant heavy gales from the north-west, with snow, hail, rain, thunder, and lightning. At midnight on the 16th, she lost her foretopmast, which, in its fall, broke away the head of the maintopmast, and, smashing through the ceiling of a state-room, fell on a berth which an invalid passenger, Mr. J. Beam, had occupied until that night. He had changed his bed to the opposite side of the room. The vessel pitched and rolled so that some of the steam pipes were strained and allowed the steam to escape, thereby increasing the consumption of coal. On April 29, the coal was entirely gone. After this the wood on board, including the coverings of the ventilators and the broken spars, was used for cooking, and the sails were depended on for navigation. The winds had been severe and contrary, and progress was correspondingly slow. Several times Capt. Ellis thought he could make some port, but was each time blown back. Once he came near Fortress Monroe, and on the 1st of May was within 120 miles of New-York, but was blown about, being carried twice across the Gulf Stream. From time to time a sail would be seen, and the signal of distress which the Metropolis displayed was answered by the bark Jacob, the bark Wave King, the bark Lognedalen, the schooners Kate Newman and Harniet S. Brooks. By the Jacob a bag of biscuit was furnished in exchange for a supply of oil, and five passengers were transferred to her, thus shortening their voyage to New-York by about ten days. From the Lognadalen was obtained a barrel of beef, two barrels of bread, eighty pounds of loaf sugar, a firkin of butter, a quantity of canned meats and jellies, and some other provisions, and a quantity of tobacco, the supply of this on the steamer having been exhausted long before.

The Kate Newman took one passenger, Mr. R. G. Hopkins, from the Metropolis, and landed him in Boston on the same day that the steamer arrived at Dutch Island in tow by the H. S. Brooks.

The supply of provisions was ample for the long voyage, the cargo consisting mainly of vegetables, but was not so well assorted as could have been desired, the fresh meats only lasting about five days. Butter, tea, coffee, and sugar grew scarce, but the supply held out till the steamer's arrival. The cargo is said to be in good condition, and the appearance of the vessel does not indicate the severe experience she has had, no signs of disaster being visible excepting the two broken masts.

In consideration of certain stories that have been circulated, the owners, Messrs. Lunt Brothers, have procured from the engineer of the Metropolis the following paper:

STEAM-SHIP METROPOLIS, Friday, May 14, 1875.

An article appeared in one of the morning papers of this City which says that the steam-ship Metropolis was leaking very badly while she lay in the harbor of Hamilton, Bermuda, and that the pumps had to be kept working all the time to keep her free. The above rumor is wholly without foundation and was stated by people in Bermuda connected with the opposition line, to prejudice shippers against the vessel. The vessel is perfectly tight, and makes no water. The Metropolis only came off the dry dock a few days before we sailed for Bermuda. On the passage out she did not make any water. In Hamilton, Bermuda, I had the boiler washed out, and let the water run in the bilge, and then pumped it out of the bilge overboard. This must be the leak alluded to.

Yours very respectfully,
ISAAC H. FUHR,
Chief Engineer Steam-ship Metropolis.

The following paper has also been delivered to them by the passengers:

ON BOARD THE STEAM-SHIP METROPOLIS, }
NARRAGANSETT, May 13, 1875. }

We, the undersigned, passengers remaining on board the steam-ship Metropolis, having read disparaging statements against the vessel, take pleasure in saying that we believe the steamer on leaving the port of Hamilton to have been in good condition, and furnished with coal and provisions sufficient for a voyage of twelve or fifteen days; but meeting with heavy gales, which split our sails, carried away our spars, and caused the ship to labor so as to disarrange our steam-pipe, causing a waste of steam and coal, the ship being light, giving the screw but little hold on the water, we made but slow progress against the head winds and high seas. As for the sea-going qualities of the vessel, we consider them good, she having passed through the gales without shipping a sea, being at all times dry and comfortable. Her leaking at Bermuda we believe to be incorrect, on account of her making so little water since. In conclusion, we beg Capt. Ellis and his officers to accept our warmest thanks for their great kindness to us, and for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duty in the great battle of winds and waves which they have been obliged to fight during their twenty-eight days from Bermuda.

(Signed,) D. R. Turner, Hubert Smith, Mrs. Somers, William Hayden, N. F. James, Mrs. William Ing, Mrs. D. R. Turner, Mary Pritchard, W. H. MacCarty, Albert Murdock, William Murphy.

STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICERS.

The following is the organization of the New-York Stock Exchange for the year 1875-6:

Governing Committee—President, George W. McLean; Vice President, Brayton Ives; Treasurer, D. C. Hays; Secretary, B. O. White. Class 1, to serve one year—W. Seymour, Jr.; W. B. Clerke, Frederick White, J. L. Brownell, H. H. Hollister, E. S. Munroe, W. S. Nichols, G. W. Fuller, William Lummis, W. E. Strong. Class 2, to serve two years—J. R. Garland, Alfred Colvill, E. Brandon, G. L. Haight, J. N. Ewell, Jacob Hays, Donald Mackay, John T. Denny, Brayton Ives, D. T. Worden. Class 3, to serve three years—H. G. Chapman, A. B. Baylis, H. S. Wilson, William Cooper, J. B. Norris, S. T. Russell, A. M. Cahoone, J. K. Warren, M. Nathan, James Weeks. Class 4, to serve four years—George H. Brodhead, J. V. Bouvier, D. B. Hatch, B. L. Smyth, Charles M. Stead, Fitch W. Smith, John Ten Brook, H. W. Perkins, H. E. Alexander, H. Graves.

Finance Committee—W. B. Clerke, Chairman; James Weeks, W. E. Strong, the President and Treasurer.

Committee of Arrangements—G. H. Broadhead, Chairman; Jacob Hays, G. L. Haight, J. N. Ewell, F. White, D. T. Worden, W. Cooper.

Committee on Admissions—W. Seymour, Jr., Chairman; George W. Fuller, W. S. Nichols, G. L. Haight, G. H. Broadhead, John Ten Brook, J. R. Garland, J. K Warren, H. G. Chapman, H. S. Wilson, Donald Mackay, C. M. Stead, A. M. Cahoone, F. White, J. B. Norris.

Committee on Securities at Large—Edward Brandon, Chairman; William Lummis, James Weeks, Brayton Ives, W. E. Strong.

Committee on Government Securities—S. T. Russell, Chairman; C. M. Stead, D. Mackey, D. B. Hatch, H. Graves.

Committee on Stock List—John T. Denny, Chairman; A. B. Baylis, Brayton Ives, J. L. Brownell, W. Cooper.

Arbitration Committee—E. S. Munroe, Chairman; Alfred Colvill, S. T. Russell, J. V. Bouvier, F. W. Smith, H. E. Alexander, B. L. Smyth, M. Nathan, William Lummis.

Law Committee—John B. Norris, Chairman; John T. Denny, H. W. Perkins.

Committee on Commissions—H. H. Hollister, Chairman; D. T. Worden, Jacob Hays.

Committee on Printing—A. M. Cahoone, Chairman; D. B. Hatch, Fitch W. Smith.

Regular Meetings of Committees—Governing Committee, second and fourth Wednesdays of each month; Committee on Admissions, Thursdays of each week; Arbitration Committee, Tuesdays and Fridays of each week; Committee on Stock Lists, first Monday of each month.

Trustees of Gratuity Fund—William Alexander Smith, Chairman; A. Campbell, Treasurer. William Alexander Smith, to serve one year; S. V. White, to serve two years; W. M. Parks, to serve three years; A. Campbell, to serve four years; A. S. Peabody, to serve five years.

THE REFORMED CHURCH MISSIONS.

The annual meeting of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church was held yesterday at the Synod Rooms, No. 34 Vesey street. Among the members present were Rev. Drs. Ormiston, Van Cleef, Cobb, Sheppard, Riley, and Ingersoll. The annual report of Mr. J. West, the Secretary, was read and adopted. From the report it appears that the Reformed Church last year conducted ninety-one missions with seventy six missionaries. The number of members belonging to these is 5,964, and there are 5,035 families under the care of the missionaries. The board has aided in building twenty-one churches, and the receipts of the church building fund were $7,921 17. The amount of appropriations during the past year was $29,789 16, and there is a balance to the credit of the fund of $11,753 39. The receipts for the year from churches were $23,723 19, and from legacies, $22,400 83, making a total of $46,124 02.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The commencement exercises of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New-York were held in the small hall of the Cooper Union last evening. Dr. Alexander Wilder, the President of the Board of Trustees, read a portion of the Psalms. After the reading of the song, "The Beating of My Own Heart," Dr. R. S. Newton delivered an address on the eclectic system of medical practice, which, he said, was the reform school. While discarding certain preparations from the catalogue of remedies, they made no war on other schools or class of practioners. As a branch of medical science it had not been in existence half a century. He then sketched the growth and struggles of this school of practice. After an address to the graduating class by Dr. S. E. Mortimer, and singing by Miss Amanda Mook and Mr. Winterburn, the degrees of Doctor of Electic Medicine were conferred upon the following graduates:

Hiram M. Bruce, Woodside, N. J.; Morgan L. Filkins, Albany, N. Y.; Welcom L. Filkins, Albany, N. Y.; Isabella Hayward, Lynn, Mass.; Adelaide T. Holton, Brooklyn; Alfred F. Jones, Brooklyn; George D. McGauran, Quebec; John McLeish, New-York; David K. McDonogh, New-Orleans; Charles Edward Ovens, Brooklyn; Philetus J. Stephens, New-York; Theodore S. Wilcox, Brooklyn; George William Winterburn, New-York.

The Drescher prize for superiority was awarded to A. W. Taft. Dr. George D. McGauran delivered the valedictory address. The fourteenth academical term of the college will begin on Tuesday, Oct. 5, and will continue sixteen weeks.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE—INVITATION TO A BANQUET FROM THE MAYOR OF BELFAST—ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting at No. 99 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, Col. Wingate in the chair. The members present were Gen. Woodward, Gen. Shaler, Gen. McMahon, Col. Gildersleeve, Major Fulton, Capt. Bruce, and Mr. W. B. Coughtry. Capt. Bruce stated that he thought some action should be taken by the committee in reference to the proffer by the manager of the Bowery Theatre of an entertainment for the benefit of the team. Gen. McMahon, the Chairman of the sub-committee appointed at the time the offer was received to make arrangements for the entertainment, stated that no action had as yet been taken by the committee. He was instructed by the Chairman to proceed with the entertainment as soon as possible, as no further resolution was necessary. The Chairman read the following telegram from the Mayor of Belfast, Ireland:

BELFAST, May 14, 1875.

Col. Wingate:
Mayor and citizens, in public meeting now assembled, invite rifle "team" to a banquet here.
MAYOR OF BELFAST.

On motion, the following telegram was sent in reply:

NEW-YORK, May 14, 1875.

Mayor of Belfast:
Invitation accepted with pleasure.
AMERICAN TEAM.

Col. Gildersleeve then moved to reconsider the action of the committee at its last meeting, in declining to allow Mr. Waterhouse to contest for a place on the Irish team, on the ground that it would be discourteous both to Major Leech and Mr. Waterhouse to refuse to allow him to shoot because the father of the latter had been born in England. The motion was carried, and after a prolonged discussion it was resolved to notify Major Leech that the team desired "to shoot against a team of Irish riflemen, and would leave the selection of the team to the Irish Rifle Association." The Chairman next read a personal letter from Major Leech, in which the latter stated that he had "selected Gen. Shaler as umpire on behalf of the Irish team." Col. Gildersleeve then formally selected Gen. Shaler as umpire for the American team, and Gen. McMahon as referee. Gen. McMahon announced that he had received a letter from Gen. Hawley, of Hartford, Conn., stating that the writer's recent illness, from which he had not entirely recovered, combined with his duties in relation to the Centennial celebration, would prevent him from taking any further interest in rifle-shooting this year. The meeting then adjourned.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association was next convened to take action in reference to the distribution of the annual report just issued. It was resolved to limit the number issued to 2,000 copies, to be distributed to the Mayor, the press, commanders of divisions, brigades, and regiments; to the several rifle associations, and the Ministers and Consuls of foreign countries.

BASE-BALL.

A FINE GAME BETWEEN THE PHILADELPHIA AND THE MUTUAL CLUBS—THE LATTER VICTORIOUS.

The Philadelphia and Mutual Clubs came together in a match game for the first time this season, on the Union Grounds, yesterday, and the result was one of the most brilliant exhibitions of fielding skill ever seen in this vicinity. The Mutuals started off with the lead in the first inning, they having made 2 runs against 1 for their opponents. From that inning to the close of the game, although on several occasions players reached as far as third base, not another run was made by either side. Play was called by the umpire, Mr. Bomeisler, of Philadelphia, at 3:45 P. M., with the Mutuals at the bat. Start, their first batsman, led off with a beautiful line-hit to left-centre field, on which he reached first base. Holdsworth then drove a hot one to right field, sending Start home and himself to second. He scored on Nelson's hit to Malone, which the latter player failed to return in time. Booth and Gerhardt ended the inning for the Mutuals by giving easy chances to the fielders. For the Philadelphians, McMullin got to first base on a clean hit, and scored his run on Gerhardt's bad play at third base. McMullen's was the only run made by the Philadelphians in this inning, as the next three batsmen were disposed of without getting a base. In the second inning the Mutuals' three strikers, McGee, Hicks, and Gedney, were disposed of by good plays of Snyder and Fulmer, the two first going out behind the bat, and Gedney on a high fly to Fulmer. For the Philadelphia Club Malone was put out by Gedney at left field, Fulmer on a foul fly to Hicks, and Snyder on a hit to McGee, which the latter player caught after a long run. The next inning was but a repetition of the one before, neither side being able to add anything to their score. The Mutuals were again blanked in the fourth inning, although Gerhardt made a good first base hit and got around to the third base on Snyder's bad error behind the bat. The visitors were also blanked in this inning, their two first batsmen, Meyerle and Malone, going out on foul hits to Hicks, and Fisher on an easy fly to McGee at centre field. From this inning up to the ending of the eighth, the players on both sides were for the most part disposed of in the order of striking. In the ninth inning, McGee and Gedney each made good base hits after two hands had been put out, and were advanced a base further by Fisher's wild pitching. Matthews, however, nullified this good work by popping up an easy one to Snyder. Murnan was the only one of the Philadelphia players who reached his first base in this inning. In attempting to steal to second, however, he was beautifully thrown out by Hicks. This ended one of the best played games seen in this vicinity for a long time. Following is the score in full:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	PHILADELPHIA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Start, 1st b	1	1	7	0	McMullin, l. f	1	1	1	0
Holdsworth, s. s	1	2	2	2	McGeary, 3d b	0	0	1	1
Nelson, 2d b	0	0	3	2	Addy, r. f	0	0	1	0
Booth, r. f	0	0	1	0	Meyerle, 1st b	0	1	6	0
Gerhardt, 3d b	0	1	1	2	Fisher, p	0	0	0	3
Hicks, c	0	0	6	2	Malone, c. f	0	0	2	0
McGee, c. f	0	1	0	0	Fulmer, s. s	0	0	4	1
Gedney, l. f	0	2	5	0	Murnan, 2d b	0	1	1	1
Matthews, p	0	1	0	1	Snyder, c	0	1	11	0
Total	2	8	27	9	Total	1	4	27	6

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Umpire—Mr. Bomeisler, of Philadelphia.
Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.
First base by errors—Mutual, 3, Philadelphia, 6.
Runs earned—None.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

The first reception of the season at the Metropolitan Museum of Art took place last evening. The attendance was unusually large, and by 9 o'clock the rooms were so much crowded that moving about became almost an impossibility. Those who came early were rewarded by obtaining good views of a large number of fine works of art recently placed in the Museum. Among the most notable of these were a family group by Cabanel, representing Mrs. J. W. Pinchot and two charming children, in medieval Italian costume; the celebrated picture of "Montenegrin Banditti and Prisoners," by Cermak, a noble and thoughtful work; "The Foundling," by Salentin; "After the Ball," by Merle, one of the best of his earlier works; "The Prisoners," by Tony R. Fleury; "Dutch Fishing Boats," by Israels; "An Interview," by Teniers, presented to the Museum by William H. Webb; with some good specimens by Vibert, Augustus Bonheur, Ximenes, Detaille, Fleury the elder, Machray, Levey, George H. Boughton, and S. R. Gifford. In the entrance hall were ranged some antique busts of the Roman Emperors, legislators, and philosophers, and for those who took an interest in the Revolutionary relics there was the fine bronze cannon brought over by Lafayette, and recently presented to the museum by Gen. Cropper, of Virginia. In one of the smaller rooms has been arranged the fine extensive collection of Japanese carvings, drawings, &c., presented by Mr. Robert Pruyn, of Albany, formerly Minister to Japan. The specimens comprise 1,500 pieces, many of them being evidently of great age, and representing men, beasts, birds, and fishes in the most grotesque attitudes, yet with a strength of expression that many European artists would find it hard to surpass. Some specimens of Japanese paper, manufactured apparently in imitation of English prints and other stuffs, were exceedingly curious, and attracted much attention. Some Etruscan ware has recently been added to the collection in the museum, and the whole has been rearranged, and now appears to greater advantage than formerly.

The museum is now open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. On Mondays and Thursdays no admission fee is charged.

BLOOD RELATIONS.

The following appears in a will recorded in the Surrogate's office in Binghamton: "A word of advice to my wife. I think you had better sell everything you do not need for your own use, on a credit. Take good, reliable notes, to be paid when you want it. Be careful how you trust blood relations; they are apt to be blood-suckers."

THE TURF.

TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES.

SPRING TROTTING MEETING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the Spring meeting at Deerfoot Park, and a fine day's sport was had. The weather was fine, and the track in excellent order for fast trotting. The first race called was the unfinished three-minute purse, postponed from the day before in consequence of darkness. Five heats had been trotted, Vulcan having two heats to his credit, Compeer one heat, and two dead heats with Harry Miller. These three horses were called upon to finish the race, both Brilliant and Elizabeth being ruled out for not winning a heat in five. When the horses appeared Vulcan was the favorite, but Compeer won the sixth heat, and he in turn became the first choice, and in the next heat he trotted so steadily that he won it handily, Vulcan taking the second money and Harry Miller the third.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, PARKVILLE, Long Island—Thursday and Friday, May 13 and 14.—Purse, $200 for horses that have never beaten three minutes; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $115 to first horse, $65 to second, and $20 to third:

J. H. Phillips' br. s. Compeer	0	1	7	7	0	1	1
Thomas Connor's blk. g. Vulcan	4	5	1	1	[illegible]	3	2
W. S. Thoms' gr. g. Harry Miller	0	4	2	2	0	2	3
John Splans' ch. g. Brilliant	3	3	3	3	3 r. o.		
H. Christie's blk. m. Elizabeth	6	7	6	5	5 r. o.		
W. O'Conner's b. m. Edith	5	2	4	6 dr.			
J. Walker's blk. g. First of May	7	6	5	4 dr.			
P. Manus' b. g. Cantanello	8	8 dr.					

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:19	2:40¼
Second heat	41	1:20	2:41
Third heat	40	1:19½	2:42
Fourth heat	40	1:20	2:41½
Fifth heat	41½	1:22	2:41½
Sixth heat	41	1:19¼	2:41
Seventh heat	41	1:20	2:40

THE 2:38 PURSE.

The first regular race of the day was the purse of $300 for the 2:38 horses, which had closed with seven entries, and five of them answered the summons of the judges. These were R. Tuttle's b. m. Sarah Jane, D. Dunley's gr. m. Helen, J. H. Goldsmith's gr. g. Rescue, A. Vanderbilt's br. m. Katie Hughes, and G. Jones' b. m. Lady Blanche. In the betting before the start, Rescue was so highly regarded that he brought $20, and the entire field against him sold for $17. The first heat was a dead one between Rescue and Lady Blanche, and then the latter became the first choice at $20, Rescue bringing $14, and the field $5. The next three heats were won by Blanche, the first by three lengths, the second by two lengths, and the third by a neck. Rescue showed more speed than any of his competitors, but he broke badly in each heat, being somewhat rank and flighty.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, Friday, May 14.—Purse $300, for horses that had never beaten 2:38; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $170 to first, $100 to second, and $30 to third horse.

G. Jones' b. m. Lady Blanche	0	1	1	1
J. H. Goldsmith's g. g. Rescue	0	3	2	2
R. Little's b. m. Sarah Jane	5	2	3	3
D. Dunley's g. m. Helen	3	5	4	5
A. Vanderbilt's br. m. Katie Hughes	4	4	5	4
E. A. Story's ch. g. Alpha	dr.			
A. Patterson's ch. g. William Walsh	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40½	1:20	2:39
Second heat	42	1:22	2:44
Third heat	41	1:20	2:39¼
Fourth heat	40	1:20	2:40

THE 2:30 RACE.

The principal event of the day was the 2:30 race, in which there were four entries, including W. McMahon's b. g. Coroner K, T. E. Bailey's w. g. White Cloud, J. Berstein's r. g. Walter, and J. H. Phillip's b. m. Adelaide. It was generally conceded that these horses were closely matched in point of speed, and the betting was consequently very brisk. Walter brought $26, Coroner K $22, White Cloud $20, and Adelaide $16. In the first heat Coroner K took the lead from the start, and won it by a length and a half from Walter. Coroner K was now the favorite; but from the fact that he had a very suspicious looking leg, the betting against him was strong. The Coroner brought $16, White Cloud $10, and the field $9. The second heat was a close one between White Cloud and Adelaide, the latter winning by a neck. The third heat, however, Coroner K took by half a length, and the fourth by a length, thus winning a very excellent contest. Adelaide was awarded the second money, and White Cloud third.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $300, for horses that had never beaten 2:30; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $170 to first, $100 to second, and $30 to third horse.

W. McMahon's b. g. Coroner K	1	3	1	1
J. M. Phillip's b. m. Adelaide	4	1	2	2
T. C. Bailey's w. g. White Cloud	3	2	4	3
J. Bernstein's r. g. Walter	2	4	3	4

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39¾	1:19½	2:34
Second heat	40	1:16½	2:35
Third heat	39¼	1:17	2:34
Fourth heat	39½	1:17	2:36

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Three trots came off at Fleetwood Park yesterday in presence of a small attendance of spectators. The track was in good order, and all the favorites won. The results of the several contests are subjoined:

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., May 14.—Sweepstakes, $150; mile heats, three in five.

J. Roger's br. g. Billy, in harness	1	1	1
J. Doty's s. m. Saratoga, to wagon	2	2	2
H. Kelly's blk. g. Ingomar, in harness	3	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	41½	1:22¾	2:50¼
Second heat	41½	1:23	2:48¼
Third heat	41½	1:25½	2:49½

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Match $200, play or pay; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

M. Vandenhove's b. m. Pauline Lucca	1	1	0	1
E. S. Odell's b. g. Genuine	2	2	0	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	44	1:26½	2:51½
Second heat	45	1:25¼	2:49½
Third heat	41	1:22½	2:49
Fourth heat	41½	1:22¾	2:45

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Match, $50; dash one mile, in harness.

J. Rogers' br. g. Billy	1
J. Harbeck, Jr.'s, s. m. Saratoga	2

Time—Quarter, 40¾; half, 1:19½; mile, 2:45.

LEXINGTON RACES AT THE ASSOCIATION COURSE.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 14.—The races over the Association Course to-day were more largely attended than on any day during the meeting. The ladies' stand was thronged. The weather was superb and the track very fast.

In the first race—two-mile dash—there were seven entries, Ten Broeck and Chesapeake being the favorites. The former was badly beaten, and Chesapeake beat the field after a hard run in 3:37½.

The second race—a dash of one and a half miles—was a walk-over for Robinson & Morgan's b. c. Astral.

The third race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, and the favorite, McGrath's Calvin, beat the field easily in the excellent time of 1:16½.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Citizens' Stakes, for three-year-olds; $50 each; play or pay; with $250 added; two miles:

H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, by Lexington	1
S. J. Salyer's ch. c. Big Sandy, by imp. Australian	2
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s b. f. by imp. Australian, out of Mazurka	3
F. B. Harper's b. c. Ten Broeck, by imp. Phaeton	0
Ewalt & Swiney's ch. f. Emma C., by Planet, dam Cordelia, by Lexington	0

Time—3:37½.

SECOND RACE.—One and a-half miles.
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s b. c. Astral, four years old, by Asteroid, dam Laura White, walked over.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; purse, $250; first horse, $200; second, $50.

H. P. McGrath's br. c. Calvin, three-years old, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler	1
A. Keene Richards' ch. f. Clemmie G., two-years old, by War Dance, out of Alexandria, by imp. Sovereign	2
A. Keene Richards' ch. c. Bazaar, two-years old, by Jack Malone	3
T. J. Megibben's b. f. Eleanor, four-years old, by Lexington	0
B. G. Thomas' (Mort Walker's) ch. c. Mary Lightfoot, 4 years old, by Red Eye	0
A. McGill's (James Hunter's) b. f. Tititia Roy, 3 years old, by Gilroy	0
J. A. Grinstead's b. f. Guelder Rose, 3 years old, by Gilroy	0

Time—1:16½.

POOL-SELLING ON THE LEXINGTON RACES.

The sport to-day at Lexington is not of much promise, as most of the horses have been saved for the grand meeting at Louisville next week. There are three races on the card for to-day, but the first, a dash of two miles and a half, will be a walk over for Monmouth. The mile and three-quarters has Big Fellow, Mary, Lightfoot, and Warrior, and the mile heats will have but two competitors in Noll and Misfortune. The pool sales at the Turf Exchange last night were as follows:

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Big Fellow	$20	$20
Mary, Lightfoot, Warrior } Field	9	10

MILE HEATS.

Noll, 100 pounds	$40	$25
Misfortune, 89 pounds	35	20

THE BLACK HILLS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 14.—Gen. Terry to-day received a dispatch from Fort Randall, announcing that Lieut. Armstrong had just brought in the Andrew Wharton party, who were en route to the Black Hills from Sioux City, consisting of forty-two men, six wagons, and twenty-two horses. The party had reached to within sixty miles of Harney's Peak.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE OPENING SESSIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

EXTREME INTEREST IN THE MEETING MANIFESTED BY THE PEOPLE OF DETROIT—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS—THE FORMAL OPENING IN THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE TUESDAY NIGHT—AN ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE—THE GENERAL MEETING WEDNESDAY MORNING—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAD SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT THE COLORED RACE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DETROIT, Wednesday, May 12, 1875.

I do not know why the Western States should be so interested in social science, for the great majority of the evils which its professors endeavor to remove never come near them. They have an inexhaustible banking account of "newness" upon which they will be able to draw for many decades to come. Yet it is certain that while some of the Eastern States furnish the majority of the speakers, the Western States furnish the greater part of the enthusiasm. The business men, the keepers of stores, the handlers of freight, the makers of furniture on a colossal scale, the very mechanics are interested here upon questions which could not and would not draw large audiences in Eastern cities. This is strange, because the topics considered are of vital importance to *them*, and the men who treat of them are distinguished and famous. I do not pretend to give the least explanation of the fact. I can only state it. I can only say that all Detroit seems deeply interested in the sayings and doings of the American Social Science Conference; that from the Governor of the State down to German mechanics in furniture factories everybody is taking a hand, either as a speaker or a listener. Whether those who last year appointed this city as the next place of meeting were cognizant of this state of feeling or not I cannot say, but it adds measurably to the pleasure of the occasion. And Detroit is charming in many other respects also. It is a beautiful city of broad, fine, well-paved streets, full of splendid buildings, abounding in shade-trees whose leaves are just coyly peeping from their spring sheaths, situated on the banks of a glorious river whose waters are of the same delicate greenish hue as the great lakes, having an atmosphere abounding in ozone, and inhabitants who are so cordial that they might stand for typical Americans illustrating that great element of friendliness which is so conspicuous a feature in the national character.

I am the more glad that Detroit was chosen since two very distinguished foreigners have attended this meeting, not because they are specially interested in the subjects, but from a wish to learn as much as possible of America. One of these is the well-born Herr Sigismund Rodolphe Blum, attaché of the Austrian Embassy, who has been dispatched here by his chief, Baron Schwarz-Senborn, who is an enthusiastic Philo-American. It is a pity that he cannot be here in person, for as he takes so warm an interest in our Centennial he would be glad to find that the Detroiters are warm upon that question also, many of the principal stores having engravings of the Centennial buildings in their windows, with their names stencilled on the sheet, followed by an intimation of what they are going to exhibit. The other gentleman is Senhor Francisco Gonzales Errazuriz, the Chargé d'Affaires from Chili, a country which has already very large dealings with the United States, and which desires to enter into the closest bonds of friendship with us. The Chilians are notoriously the most advanced people on the Southern Continent, and entertain the most profound admiration for this country. They have a real love of civilization and progress, and this distinguished gentleman, fully appreciating the objects of the association, comes to see its workings, and to gather from its statements practical results pregnant with good for the future of Chili. The townspeople are delighted with his presence, and he will be very fortunate if he gets away with the other visitors to the convention, as the Detroiters talk of retaining him *à l'amiable* and showing him the city.

Through causes unknown to me the convention did not meet on Tuesday morning, as was anticipated, and the formal opening did not take place until the evening. The Grand Opera-house was chosen as the fittest place, and in a very few minutes the whole of the lower part of the building was thronged with citizens who came to hear the opening addresses. There was considerable enthusiasm manifested throughout the evening, although the proceedings did not terminate until nearly 11 o'clock. The brave Michiganders were immovable in their seats, nor did even the fair ladies, who were present in great numbers, show the least sign of weariness. Nobody coughed, nobody yawned, nodded, or fell asleep, which was in itself a great compliment to the speakers, and reflected great credit upon the intelligence of the audience. In the morning the association settled down to real business, the previous evening having been rather a public and gala occasion than any part of the proceedings proper. The numerous subjects to be discussed rendered a division of labor absolutely necessary; consequently the Conference of Public Charities, under the Chairmanship of the Governor, met in the Council Chamber of the City Hall. The general meeting, over which Hon. David A. Wells presided, assembled in the Recorder's Court room, and the conference of the Department of Health met in the Committee-room of the City Hall, with Dr. Farran in the chair. This latter was specially interesting to the physicians of Detroit; but as the Committee of Arrangements, believing it would prove uninteresting to the general public, had awarded it a very small room, there was a particularly tight squeeze. There was not only a fine array of standing gentlemen for whom there were no chairs, but the place was so crowded that it was a labor of difficulty to open the door. This state of things had to be endured with as much patience as the medical fraternity could muster up until 11 o'clock, at which time the Recorder's Court, in which the general meeting had been held, was vacant. This became accessible owing to a peculiar combination of causes. The morning had been allotted to the hearing of reports and the submitting of communications, and to a debate on problems of trade and industry in the Southern States. The letters which were from foreign personages of importance, socially and scientifically, were laid aside to be read at a more convenient opportunity, and the debate on the Southern question was called for. But as no paper had been read upon the subject nobody felt like opening the ball. It was impossible for the most disputatious of individuals to traverse a statement before it was made. So that there was a dreadful pause, and the members looked anxiously at each other. Andrew D. White, the President of Cornell University, had promised to be present, and to take upon his shoulders the *onus* of the debate. But he had not arrived. The pause continued until the silence was broken by a gentleman of Michigan, who rose and said that he had been traveling last Winter in the South, and would place his notes at the disposition of his brother members. He then commenced to read a volume of statistics proving conclusively that in every part of the South the negroes owned very little property in proportion to their numbers. According to his figures, in Louisiana and other Southern States more than half the population was colored, and yet ninety-seven per cent. of the taxable property belonged to white men.

After he had spent about half an hour proving that the colored people were poor, a feeling of anxiety seemed to gain possession of the association, and the numerous auditors began to file out with an air of weariness. Upon this Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston, whose paper on the financial policy of England and the United States was to be read in the afternoon, rose, and with rather an expressive air said, that in debating, by the rules of the association, each speaker was confined to twenty minutes. Perhaps it would be better if the speaker would read no more instances of the poverty of the colored race, as that was conceded without statistics, but would go on to the deductions which he obtained from his facts.

The Michigander bristled up a trifle, but said that he would quote from a speech of Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, which went to prove that wherever there was a majority of voters who were practically not tax-payers, it would be advisable to have some legislative body elected by those exclusively who were tax-payers.

As all this was completely foreign to the scope of the subject to be debated, the signs of anxiety on the faces of the associates deepened, and the audience moved to the door in still larger numbers. The Austrian attache, Herr Blum, who was poring over the programme, was evidently trying to make out what relation the speaker's remarks had to anything inscribed thereon. The Chairman left it to the feeling of the speaker whether he had not exhausted his remarks, but he said he had not, as he wished to read some statistics he had gathered from various States showing the percentage of colored criminals as compared with white. Mr. Bradford, of Boston, said that Mr. Paton, the Vice President of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, was present and would like to say something on the subject, and he would, therefore, beg the present speaker to close as soon as possible, as he had long exceeded his time. But the Teredo-Michigander thought in justice to the subject he ought to give his prison statistics, so he bored away persistently, and proved that four-fifths of the prisoners in the Southern jails were colored people. And then he sat down perfectly happy.

Mr. Paton, of Memphis, was then introduced to the meeting, and after excusing himself for the extempore character of his remarks, desired to state that the negroes could scarcely be expected to own much, as a few years ago they did not own anything, not even themselves; but they were steadily improving. The South was greatly indebted to them for their noble behavior during the past fifteen years. His business as a cotton buyer took him over the greater part of the cotton-growing region, and he could testify that the colored people were cultivating the soil everywhere in better style than ever before, even during slavery times. They had planted cereals extensively, and in the northern belt small grains, and the cotton-fields were so trim and regular that they look like garden lots. They were also paying attention to fencing and to keeping their houses in repair. Everywhere both white men and black men were endeavoring to raise their own corn and meat, and if they carried this out they must become rich. For the general prospects of the South he would say that everywhere the prospects were brighter, and all believed that they had come to the turning point. In Tennessee they were commencing to spin their cotton and to manufacture agricultural implements. He would suggest the name of Mr. Ensby, of Memphis, to be added to the conference, also Mr. Phelps, of New-Orleans, and one or two other gentlemen whose names he would give subsequently. But he would conclude by saying that his observation showed him that the colored man was steadily progressing, and that he was becoming wealthier every year. The time would undoubtedly come when the great disparity which the other gentleman had noted would be in a great measure wiped out.

About this time the curious distress of the Health Department was communicated in a whisper to the Chairman, Mr. David A. Wells, and he with commendable tact took advantage of it to adjourn a debate that had threatened at one time to be unprofitable. As soon as the meeting had adjourned many persons went up and shook hands cordially with Mr. Paton, whose remarks had undoubtedly been heard with much pleasure. It was a little singular that the element of political bitterness should have been introduced into the meeting by a Northern man who attacked the negro in the regular Democratic way, and that he should have been met by a Southerner who did justice to the capacities of the negro and ratified those hopes which the Republicans have formed of his ability and desire to progress. Anything more un-American or more despotic than the proposition of the Michigander to establish a chamber of the Legislature to represent capital can hardly be conceived. These colored men pay taxes in a hundred ways, even though it may not appear so on the Assessor's schedule. In what they buy, in what they consume they add their quota to the revenues of the country. They labor faithfully, they are improving as fast as they can, and if they could only be let alone, both by their friends and their enemies, they would do vastly better than even the most sanguine statemen have conjectured. GAR.

CLOSING SESSIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

MR. DORMAN B. EATON ON THE EXPERIMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES—AN INDIGNANT PROTEST AGAINST THE SURRENDER OF PRINCIPLE TO CORRUPT POLITICS—PROF. KENT, OF DETROIT, ON THE ORGANIZATION OF PARTIES—THE DEBATE ON BOTH PAPERS—ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, May 14.—The convention of the Social Science Association has terminated its labors, having really accomplished much, both as regards the health supervision of schools, the treatment of dependent and delinquent children, and the general cause of social reform. During this last day the Health Department had no session. The Conference of Charities was occupied in the morning with a paper written by Dr. W. G. Cliot, President of the Washington University, of St. Louis, Mo., but which was read by Hon. Mr. Brockway, of Detroit. It created no debate of importance, though the pivot idea of the paper—the folly of imprisonment as a punishment—was ably combated by Mr. Henry Lord, of Detroit. This was pretty nearly all the business transacted by this department. The whole life and spirit of the convention was concentrated in the general meeting, where Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, of New-York, commenced the labors of the day by reading a paper on "Civil Service Reform." It was a most emphatic and indignant protest against the action of the chiefs of the Republican Party who had abandoned the measure to which they had distinctly pledged themselves prior to the election of 1872; and it was, moreover, a scathing exposure of their folly in so doing, the speaker proving that the demoralization which had set in when the party leaders determined to strangle the measure had carried them into acts of folly that had nearly ruined the cause of Republicanism.

THE EXPERIMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES.

By Dorman B. Eaton.

The deliberate and needless abandonment of a plan, by which a great nation had entered successfully upon the reform of its gravest abuses, may well arrest the attention of all thoughtful persons. Never before in our history has there been such a surrender of the higher to the lower elements in our politics. The Administration—the party in power—the nation—have made an experiment of civil service reform, and, amid all the abuses, only diminished, it has been abandoned. The fair field of reform is deformed, obstructed, darkened by the sombre ruin of this disastrous, humiliating experiment. The hopeful, patriotic spirit of the country is for the moment chilled; and the spoilsmen and the partisan leaders, more greedy by reason of a little fasting, and more impudent by reason of their triumph, look upon the future as all their own. If we have not been mistaken as to the need of better administration—if we are not prepared to tamely surrender to the influences that have just triumphed—it is plain that our first duty is to comprehend the causes of our defeat, and to gather thence all possible instruction for the protection of the future. What, then, was the experiment tried and what was its effect? What, if anything, has been gained or lost for the cause of reform? Why are the rules no longer enforced? What justification is there for such a breach of a public pledge? Who is responsible—what officers, what party, what portion of the people—for that breach? What conclusions ought to be drawn from this experiment as to the practicability and the proper methods of civil service reform in the future? These are the main questions to which answers are sought and ought to be given.

SENTIMENT OF THE NATION IN FAVOR OF THE REFORM.

After briefly outlining the history of the adoption of the rules by the President and Congress, Mr. Eaton proceeded: So strong was the better sentiment of the nation in favor of the reform that sagacious politicians of all parties perceived that it was to be a great power in the canvass of 1872. They rivaled each other in their bids for its support. The Republicans, pledged to it by a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, which they had selected, and by a paternity of which they appropriated the honor, naturally claimed all its fair fruits, and treated the other party as poachers on their domain and thieves of their thunder. And there can be no doubt that, in 1871, by far the greater portion of all those whose political virtue was high enough to support such a reform were in sympathy with the Republican Party. The popular orators of all parties proclaimed their devotion to the reform before the assemblies of the people, and the public journals bore the pledges of fidelity to every village and household of the land. The praise of the President and faith in him was in the hearts of all, and public gratitude was a part of the merited reward of Mr. Curtis and his fellow-Commissioners. The popular breeze filled the sails of the dominant party, and the votes of a grateful and confiding people elected the Republican President, Congressmen, Governors, and minor candidates generally. The more intelligent and unselfish portion of the people were unquestionably influenced by their faith in these resolutions and pledges. They thought that men of trustworthy honor and courage were thus committed to the permanent support of the reform; they believed that the object of the long unanswered prayer of their hearts, for a purification and elevation of the civil term, was about to be realized. They, and the worthy men who, at the expense of great sacrifices to themselves, were invited to aid in preparing and applying the rules, thought that a party once committed to so beneficent a work would not voluntarily abandon it. How sadly, how disgracefully have they been disappointed. These propositions are incontestable—

1. That no official head of a nation, no Congress, no party, ever before an intelligent people in a more absolute, solemn, and binding form made a pledge of faith and honor to stand by and carry on to victory a great reform, by common consent vital to a nation, than is involved in the proceedings to which I have referred.

2. That nothing less than some insurmountable obstacle some inherent defects of provision which no modification or addition could relieve, some pernicious effect in practice which would be nearly as bad as the evils sought to be removed, or some essential want of power, could justify or excuse the President, Congress, or the party in the evasion or abandonment of the work of reformation to which they were pledged. But before considering the excuses for the abandonment, let us see for what the rules provided; that is what ideas of official duty, thus approved by the people, have been abandoned by those they elected.

WHAT THE RULES PROVIDED.

1. Political assessments, which have always been imposed in aid of the mercenary interests of the most partisan elements in our politics, and which are incompatible with integrity and the requisite independency on the part of the public officers, were forbidden; but leaving every citizen alike free to contribute so much as he should wish to promote his political opinions.

2. The public places were so divided as to bring a few of those of the higher grade, which might fairly be claimed to represent the policy of those in power and the principles of the dominant party, within the range of that unconditioned appointing power of the President that must, it is conceived, be so far exercised in reference to such policy and principles as may be needful to secure harmony and vigor in the Administration; but in all the grades below, which were classified and grouped in aid of regular promotions, the places were required to be filled by selections from among a few ascertained by tests of character and qualifications which, in their nature and application, were irrespective of political opinions.

3. These tests were, first, the best attainable of good reputation and honesty, and next, a fair, public competitive examination of the several applicants as to their attainments and capacity in those particulars which are essential to the proper discharge of the duties of the respective positions for which they might compete. These competitive examinations extended both to those seeking admission to the service and to those seeking promotion.

4. Selections to fill vacancies and for promotions were to be made by the superiors having the appointing power, from among a limited number of those standing highest on the lists as the result of competition. The appointment was first to be made only for the probationary period of six months; final appointment being contingent upon good behavior and capacity demonstrated within that period.

5. To insure the necessary vigor and authority in the Executive, and to avoid any suspicion of an intention to create a permanent term of office, the existing term was left undisturbed, and there was no further restriction placed upon the authority of removal than the pledge in the rules that "such power will not be arbitrarily exercised;" * * * "nor will any person be removed for the mere purpose of making a place for any other person."

6. The examinations were to be so frequently conducted that all desiring to compete should have a convenient opportunity, and that there should always be a considerable number of those of approved merit and capacity upon the lists from whom appointments and promotions could be promptly made. The examinations were to be made by competent Boards of Examiners in the several departments, subject to the non-partisan supervision of the Civil Service Commission, whose duty it was to take care that the questions were well selected, that the processes were fair, and that all grievances should be exposed and redressed. Mere employes were not subject to examination, and there was a class of subordinate clerks, such as counters, and mostly females, to which they had only a restricted application.

7. To give scope for honorable ambition and reward to unobtrusive merit, as well as to cultivate the spirit of just subordination, original admission to that part of the service which must be reached through competition was always to be to the lowest grade; and promotions were to be from grade to grade in the same department and group, subject to such reasonable right of transfer as the good of the service might require.

8. Records were to be, and were, kept of every examination, and of the basis of rank assigned in the competitions, so that at any time however distant, it will be possible to review the justice of the marking and grading of every person examined in each subject to which the examination may relate.

9. To check the abuse of Federal officers interfering so much in State politics, it was provided that no such officer should hold any State office at the same time that he held a Federal office.

10. Just above those grades to which such competition was applied, (and which included the great body of the clerical and official force of the Government,) and just below that small number of higher political officers as to which Executive discretion was not conditioned, there was a number of officers, such as Collectors, Surveyors, certain Postmasters, &c., &c., not wholly exempt from the rules, but yet to which competition was not extended. The nomination of most of these officers was subject to the confirmation of the Senate, and to such it will be found very difficult to apply strict competition. It is hardly possible for the President to secure reform, as to such appointments, without either the hearty co-operation of the Senate or the aid of a public opinion so stern and coercive that it shall help to arrest the evils of the old system, by which such appointments are substantially allotted as so much perquisites of patronage among the liberal Senators.

WHERE THE CHIEF DIFFICULTY IN THEIR APPLICATION WAS FOUND.

Here was the most difficult subject to deal with, and it is just here that the rules were the least satisfactory, and the spirit of hostile criticism and obstruction found their opportunity and their strength. Having been abroad at the time of their adoption, and without responsibility for the original rules, I might think myself without bias, and at liberty to declare any opinion that I have formed; yet I very reluctantly do so. I think the extension of rules in any form, in the first experiment to that class of officers, was at least of doubtful expediency. It was in the application of the provisions which I have criticised that those unfortunate difficulties arose—how far from the nature of the subject or the rules, and how far from any shortcomings of the President, I do not feel it would be useful to inquire—that caused the first chairman to decide that he could not longer retain his position with usefulness and self-respect; and, as a consequence, the cause of civil service reform, which he had so greatly served and honored, in a critical period, lost its leader; and all its enemies rejoiced and took courage at what they speciously interpreted as evidence of its intrinsic demerit, and of the want of sagacity and courage in its authors. It is due to Mr. Curtis to say that he never allowed his disappointment to arrest his pen in the service of the cause of reform; and it is due to the President to add that he declares that, in his acts which occasioned the resignation, he intended to be faithful to his duty. I do not care to attempt to state how much the reform was weakened by that most conscientious resignation.

THE REORGANIZED COMMISSION AND WHAT IT DID.

It was the common conviction of the reorganized commission, of which Mr. Shellabarger and Mr. Eaton were made members in April, 1873, that, however great the danger that the party which had inaugurated the reform would desert it, they ought to stand by it to the last. If it must go down, the interests of the future required that its methods, its influence and its defects, not less than the causes of its failure, should not be left in doubt. To allow the mercenary partisans of politics to take a judgment by default to the effect that the rules perished of the inherent impracticability of their principles, or by reason of their essential repugnance to republican institutions, would have been a ten-fold greater calamity than evidence of their being suppressed by Congressional connivance or by partisan intrigue. Besides, there were some damaging defects in details which were susceptible of remedy. In that view, the reorganized commission recommended rules to the following effect, which were promulgated by the President:

1. A rule requiring written evidence of fitness in reference to every appointment before it should be made, and the preservation of such evidence in the proper department.

2. The rule already cited as to the tenure of office, and prohibiting removals for the mere purpose of making places for others.

3. A new rule providing for examinations in each of five separate districts into which the country was divided, with such arrangements for examinations at several convenient places in each district, and for allowing appointments to be made from the competitive lists of each, that the officers could be fairly apportioned over the whole country. This removed the formidable objection that the rules tended to centralization and encouraged office-seekers at Washington, so long as all examinations must be held there.

4. Appropriate rules for taking the whole light-house service of the country out of politics and favoritism, and for testing by impartial methods those faithful qualities and special capacities so essential in that branch of the service upon which the safety of life and property so greatly depend.

The reorganized commission also obtained, for the first time, full reports in writing from the heads of all the bureaus and offices in Washington and the City of New-York—where alone the rules had been applied—setting forth in detail their practical operation and effect; and in the report to the President in April, 1874, the commission made a full statement of all the methods and results of the reform to that date, which, on the 18th of that month, was transmitted by the President to Congress in a special Message. In this Message the President declares, "that the rules, as they have been enforced, have resulted beneficially, as is shown by the opinions of the members of the Cabinet and their subordinates in the departments, and in that opinion I concur." The Message requests "such appropriation as may be adequate to continue the work in its present form." The amount needed was $25,000 a year.

GOOD EFFECTS OF THE SYSTEM.

After speaking of the beneficial results which followed to the civil service by the application of the rules, Mr. Eaton continued: But the proof that such had been the effect of the new system, is not merely a logical deduction from the facts or an opinion of the President and of the members of the commission. It is sustained by the best evidence of which the case will admit—by the deliberate opinion of the highest officers best knowing the facts and most competent to judge; for the Cabinet itself, at a special meeting, formally adopted the following language in the report (of April 15, 1874, p. No. 42) as fairly stating the results of the rules, viz.:

1. They have, on an average, where examinations apply, given persons of superior capacity and character to the service of the Government, and have tended to exclude unworthy applicants.

2. They have developed more energy in the discharge of duty, and more ambition to acquire information connected with official functions, on the part of those in the service.

3. They have diminished the unreasonable solicitation and pressure which numerous applicants and their friends, competing for appointments, have before brought to bear upon the departments in the direction of favoritism.

4. They have, especially where competition applies, relieved the heads of departments and of bureaus, to a large extent, of the necessity of devoting, to persons soliciting places for themselves or for others, time which was needed for official duties.

5. They have made it more practicable to dismiss from the service those who came in under the Civil Service examinations, when not found worthy, than it was, or is, to dismiss the like unworthy persons who had been introduced into the service through favor or dictation.

6. They have diminished the intrigue and pressure, before too frequent, for causing the removal of worthy persons for the mere purpose of bringing other, perhaps inferior, persons into the service.

7. And, for such reasons, these officers think that it is expedient to continue the reform upon the method upon which it has proceeded, making from time to time such modifications in details as experience may show to be most useful.

Such were the rules which the President had caused to be prepared and enforced under a law of Congress, and such their practical effects, which, in April, 1874, the President brought to the attention of that body by special message, with a request for a further appropriation for carrying them into affect.

THE CRISIS IN THE FATE OF THE EXPERIMENT.

We have now reached a crisis in the fate of this experiment. The most hopeful could not be blind to the portents of peril, not from anything intrinsic to the reform itself, but from the waining morality and patriotism of the party upon whose support it relied. In the three years since 1871 that party, or at least its managers, had suffered an eclipse of faith in the higher sentiments. Confident and arrogant from the long possession of power, it had more and more fallen under the control of leaders and officers given over to partisan and mercenary ambition. Sad evidence of this was on every hand. The unworthy officers and the scandalous abuses which disgraced the administration in several of the reconstructed States; the mercenary greed and arbitrary methods of revenue officials, which alarmed and alienated the most upright citizen at the great financial centers; the confusion and flagrant disregard of economy and justice, at the very doors of Congress, in that district where its power was supreme; the disclosures made by the Credit Mobilier disclosures which damaged so many fair reputations, and tainted the whole atmosphere of national politics; the so-called "salary grab," which showed how disastrous it is for party managers to fall below the moral tone of those they attempt to lead: these are but specimens of the many proofs of a demoralization in the dominant party perilous to any measure whose strength is in public virtue. But for such demoralization, benumbing the common sense of duty to stand by a public pledge, and blinding those affected by it to the plain indications of a retribution near at hand, it would be impossible to explain the levity and the recklessness which characterized the treatment of Civil Service Reform by the party leaders both in and out of Congress in 1873-4. In narrower spheres and meaner ways, the same debauched sentiment was equally manifested. The local organs of official and caucus demagogues, which, to get votes, in 1872, had lauded the reform and its authors, now declared it to be finical, impracticable, useless—the production of theorists and doctrinaires who desired to promote bright school-masters and to depress party patriots. Notorious champions of Sanborn contracts and moiety spoilsmen, in the pretended interests of the soldier and of patriotism, attacked the rules which the great General of the army had promulgated, and which the resolutions of their party had two years before declared to involve the fate of the country. While one set of partisans daily besieged the President and the members of the Cabinet with dolorous complaints of party losses of funds and of places, by reason of the rules which forbid assessments upon clerks and gave appointments to merit, another set filled the journals and the air with statements that the reform was so narrow and the rules so loose that they were unworthy the support of a great party—indeed, only deserved the contempt of men ready to fight like hyenas over every appointment to a country post office, to a village collectorship, or to sea-shore light-house. As specimens of what often occurred, I may say I heard one member of Congress, while seeking patronage at the Treasury, declare that his election cost him $1,000, which he thought it hard that he could not collect by such assessment in his district, and another urge the removal of a faithful light-house keeper to make way for an active politician, who, he said, if elected, could control in his favor the votes of a hundred boatmen, fishermen, and light-house dependents. But I forbear any further evidence of decay in the moral tone of a party dear to me, and which, I trust, will yet rise to the level of its earlier achievements.

WHAT CONGRESS DID.

The opening stages of the session made it plain that the congressional majority was not guided by a statesmanship or animated by the controlling, moral sentiment required for the support of a great reform. Various bills were presented, and especially one by Mr. Smart, which seemed to have the double object of getting rid of the rules while avoiding the disgrace of repudiation; and of securing patronage to members without openly demanding it. The secret aim of this bill seemed to be to apportion among the members of the House all the appointments below Cabinet officers and Foreign Ministers, not already appropriated by Senators. It actually provided for assigning a numerical proportion of all clerks and employes to each Congressional District, and for their nomination by its representative; a measure which would have placed the Executive at the mercy of Congress, and made the fate of every clerk and employe dependent upon Congressional elections and favoritism. There was appointed, for the first time in the House, a committee on Civil Service Reform; but instead of placing at its head any friend of the reform or of the President, Speaker Blaine selected for that position Mr. Stephen W. Kellogg, a pliant politician from Connecticut, with no convictions which interfered with pushing his friends, in violation of the rules, who he damned with his own faint praise while he taught the rest to sneer. There was an able minority of sincere, worthy men on the committee, but the majority sympathized with Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Smart, and did nothing to strengthen either the President, the party, or the reform. In view of such facts, the members of the commission* could not fail to see that the future was precarious. It was open to them to resign from a position which they had not sought, and in which, with much pecuniary loss, they were made the subjects of misrepresentation and ridicule, or to stand at their post of duty at all hazards. They resolved upon the latter, and to make one more appeal in behalf of fidelity and duty—to present the facts so fully before Congress that, even if it should repudiate the reform, its practicability and its principles would be demonstrated. Their report, therefore, presented the theory and history of the rules, not as a *panacea*, not as a device for creating public virtue, not as sufficient in themselves; but as correct in theory, as in harmony with our institutions and social life, as having accomplished some good, as being as comprehensive as the public virtue would sustain, as capable of being deepened and broadened in the direction of public abuses, as sure, if abandoned, to bring discouragement and dishonor. In the presence of the tendency to smother the subject, the report told the President and Congress that the "issue was fairly raised, and that the rules should now be regularly enforced or openly rejected." The Smart bill, and all others for respectfully covering the retreat in Congress, fell dead. No member made an attempt to answer either the facts or views of the President and Cabinet, or the general reasoning of the report. What could not be met was to be evaded. Without a substitute, without a debate, without a calling of yeas and nays, without any avowal of a policy or any assignment of reasons, without one manly protest even, the Congress of the United States—the party in power—adroitly attempted, by refusing a small appropriation, to smother a measure of reform thus successfully carried forward under its own enactment, for which its President and Cabinet appealed, and upon the faith of which an election had been carried. It was in vain that a large majority of the Senate tried to arrest the policy of the House. The exigencies of a Conference Committee speedily consummated the purpose of repudiation.

HOW FAR WAS THE PRESIDENT RESPONSIBLE?

Even if the greater responsibility for the disaster rests upon Congress and the party managers, it may be asked if the President had been without fault. Though by no means able to justify the extreme and indiscriminate censure bestowed upon him, especially by those influential journals which at one time did so much for civil-service reform, but whose disaffection did as much to weaken it, after the Presidential election, I yet hold it true that the President gave sad occasion for criticism, and that he has been the cause of most of the trouble the reform has cost him. It may be doubted whether, when he entered upon the work, he took the full measure of its difficulties, or anticipated the need of so much self-denial and so much resistance of solicitation as it was sure to demand. The language of his first message on the subject, which says that the purification "of the civil service will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States," is at least far from what an experienced politician would have anticipated; for not a few of the people desired the spoils system to continue, and were as much opposed to such purification as burglars are to a good police, or slaveholders were to emancipation. It was, for the ease and success of the President's reform, a first condition that he should always stand firmly by its natural friends, and sternly repulse its natural enemies. To accomplish such a reform, he needed the zeal, the self-denial, and the persistency of the true reformer. He must not only be beyond reproach, but beyond reasonable criticism, in the disinterestedness and wisdom of his appointments. He must allow no doubt of the inflexibility of his resolution—of the sincerity of his motives—of the disinterestedness of his action. No one can claim that he substantially fulfilled these conditions. Sometimes to those near him by the ties of blood, oftener to those near him by the ties of friendship, he was obviously partial. In striking cases, when the spirit but not the letter of the rules was involved, he sadly fell below the duties of his position, and gave his enemies dangerous opportunities of attack. Pressed by partisans, he did not, as he might easily have done, wholly put a stop to assessments; and, yielding to his sympathy for the soldier and to his love for obliging his friends, he tolerated departures from the rules in the lower grade of clerkships; but, far worse than all this, his unenthusiastic nature failed to give the impression of his real earnestness in the cause; and he never took it up with that stern resolution which its magnitude and the power of its adversaries demanded; never made those adversaries feel the force of that mighty will which on other fields had made his enemies tremble, and inspired his friends with courage and confidence. Public confidence was withdrawn. Still the President is entitled to justice, which will award him no small praise. He was the first President who had the moral courage and the disinterestedness to attempt the overthrow of the spoils system, and he was the last of the great forces of his party to leave the field. He sustained the contest amid the most outrageous aspersions of his motives, and faithfully repulsed the solicitations of friends and partisans beyond the example of any of the late Presidents. Senators and Representatives, head of bureaus, Collectors, and officers of every grade at Washington, and from all parts of the Union, in instances innumerable, appealed, intrigued, threatened in vain, to induce him to depart from the rules in the interest of their friends, the party, and the local elections. Hardly a clerkship was filled, hardly a promotion was made for which there were not numerous contestants, backed by official influence or reinforced by personal appeals, who demanded a suspension of the rules; and they could be sustained only by offending officers, friends, and party organizations. None but those familiar with the facts can conceive the pressure, the fatiguing solicitations, and the partisan menace to which the President was subjected, and most of which he so nobly withstood. While such reasons do not answer, they go far to mitigate any charge that can be brought against the President.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE SURRENDER.

After Congress had thus turned its back upon the reform, which much weakened the resolution of the President, the members of the commission could do but little. Without money even to pay their own traveling expenses, they could not ask examiners to go beyond Washington to hold examinations, but they resolved not to resign so long as any opportunity of usefulness remained to them. Those on the examining boards, who, out of regard to the public welfare and honor and dignity of the service, had performed so much uncompensated labor, were equally constant, and they continued their patriotic devotion to the last. But when the moral power of Congress could be invoked against the rules—when so many members justified their recreancy by arraigning the President and the reform—all the elements of resistance were revived, and the friends of the new system were for the same reasons enfeebled. Its administration during the past year was, of course, unsatisfactory. The President was believed to be wavering. Yet, during that period, (and not according to any wish of Gen. Butler, but at the time and in the manner requested by the commission,) the President extended the rules to Boston, and the new rules for that purpose were put in force in the light-house service. At last however, the final and fatal decision of the President was reached, and if he was not prepared to rise to a higher level, I believe few will doubt that a surrender was better than that feeble existence of the rules, which would only bring upon the reform and the President public contempt. The announcement contained in the last annual Message that "if Congress adjourns without positive legislation on civil service reform, I will regard such action as a disapproval of the system, and will abandon it," was made, so far as I am aware, without the approval of any member of the commission. In that message he repeats that "the rules have been beneficial" and "have tended to the elevation of the service," and declares that to himself and to those associated with him the result "will be a source of mortification." Most certainly it will be a source of mortification, and more; for history, it seems to me, must adjudge this so-called abandonment to have been a needless and unjustifiable surrender—a lamentable event in the life of one who has permanent claims upon the gratitude of his countrymen.

It is hardly necessary to add that, at its last session, Congress repeated the dumb farce of the previous Winter, and that no appropriation in aid of the reform was made, and thus, without a public reason or a public act, a repudiation, a suicide, and an insult to the President were accomplished together. A Congress that could debate and call the yeas and nays, and vote, for months together, over the prospective glories of the partisan spoils system, to be secured by inflation bills, civil rights bills, bounty bills, and force bills, and over the past glories of that system, as illustrated in Louisiana, Arkansas, and the City of Washington, had not the moral courage to make a record of a vote or of a reason upon the most important subject that came before it.

A FEW WORDS AS TO THE FUTURE.

And, finally, a few words of the future. Though the reform is defeated for the moment, not a few of those who betrayed it and those who led the opposition to it are defeated also. The need for it, and the honest sentiment of the people that demanded it and is ready to sustain those who faithfully serve it, survive. It is only a question of time when civil service reform will again be made a national issue, and what party will adopt it no one can tell. Though the sprit and effects of the reform are wholly non-partisan, yet, like the assault on slavery, it will need to be sustained by the power of a great party. Nothing, I think, is more certain in public affairs than that we cannot and shall not go on indefinitely under the spoils system. It is no small gain that the true principles and methods have been vindicated, that a place under the Constitution has been secured, and that it is not the methods but the agents that have been unreliable. Whenever the better sentiment—already enough in volume—shall be fitly organized it will make its power felt again, and we shall then know how to do the work of reform it will demand on a far larger scale.*

But let us not underrate the magnitude of the evils to be removed. They cannot be overthrown by resolutions or cured by civil service rules alone. The real power is the public opinion behind them. A true civil service reform is a great and difficult work, in which the making and enforcing of rules are valuable only in proportion as they give merit a fair chance, and aid in breaking up the monopoly of partisanship and official influence. The people must comprehend that this reform is an effort for the protection of themselves against the ambitious rapacity of their officers and the mercenary tyranny of their partisans—a struggle in which the interests of all honest men and women are on one side, and the gains and opportunities of all dishonest officials and all jobbers in politics are on the other side. It is not a reform that can be carried by assault or be made to secure a millennium of justice and honesty, but is a contest as enduring as the love of gain and power, in which honesty and patriotism must forever confront selfishness and ambition.

THE WORK WILL HAVE TO BE DONE SLOWLY, AND AT OUR OWN DOORS.

We must not look for radical victories to be achieved at once, but must be content with ground slowly and steadily won from the common enemies of good government. Those who will not lift one foot from the mire until they can lift both, who will not capture a single fort until they can capture a whole army, who will not teach the multiplication table until they can teach geometry, who will not discourage the use of whisky until they can prohibit the use of lager-beer, who will not instruct a heathen that he should be honest and industrious until he accepts their creed, I am persuaded misconceive both human nature and the conditions of all reform. No greater mistake has been made than that of criticising and assuming to despise what has been done because it was narrow and limited compared with the abuses. The most cunning enemy could invent no more insidious method of defeating what was threatening him. At the very moment that these misguided friends of reform were sneering at it because it was too shallow and too narrow, all the partisan and corrupt officers in the country were united in opposing it, because it was too broad and too threatening. Had the rules extended only to the Treasury at Washington, or to the office of one of the principal Collectors or Postmasters, and been fairly enforced, they would have soon made an example fatal to the entire spoils system. We must be united and patient, and learn to labor and to wait. Let us dismiss the delusion that the President or Congress will achieve the reform for us. They are least of all persons free to do so, or likely to do so, unless coerced by public opinion, for they are fearfully tempted to pledge offices to gain votes, and when once elected they are beset on all sides by those demanding reward for services rendered, and seeking offices for which services are promised. It is these officers, and especially members of Congress—and those who have discretion to make arbitrary appointments—who resist all limitations upon that discretion, and oppose all chances for true merit to enter the public service without bowing the knee to them. Let us not any longer be so shortsighted as not to see that the battle for civil service reform is to be fought at our own doors as well as at Washington. In the villages, in the cities, in the counties, in the States, all over the Union, incompetent officers—the sinecure representatives of caucuses—the overpaid favorites of demagogues—unworthy persons of all sorts whom the people do not approve—are foisted upon the public treasuries. It is in vain to expect to economize and purify the National Administration so long as corrupt streams of influence are poured upon it from every quarter of the Union. We must enter the contest at our own doors, and insist upon having worthy men for offices, and no more of them than is needed, in the small as well as the larger spheres of politics. We must separate the political from the business class of officers, and select the latter upon business principles. There never was a better time than now—in this centennial period which recalls the glorious deeds of our ancestors—the greatest of which was they bravely met and overthrew the abuses of their own times—to enter in earnest upon this vital duty of administrative reform in the municipalities in the States, in the nation. Let us cease boasting of space or numbers, or rivers, or wealth, or liberty, or any provincial gifts, or anything not vital to our safety, and show the world that we are able to secure honest and efficient administration, than which nothing can be more valuable, and nothing can do more to advance the prestige of republican institutions.

There is no occasion for discouragement. The people are with us. Our principles are sound. We can say of them, as President Lincoln said of those he urged against slavery in 1856, "These principles of ours are vital. They will ultimately win, and they will endure when you and I are gone."

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* Here, as elsewhere, I speak upon my own understanding of the facts, and without consulting any of my associates, so that responsibility for my language belongs to myself alone.

*It has seemed to me that it would be desirable to allow somewhat more authority to a head of a bureau, in making selections for promotion, than the original rules provided for. This might be accomplished either by allowing a larger number than three from which to make the selections, or by conceding to that officer the right to add a certain number, (not exceeding one-fourth of the maximum fixed for the examiners' markings, or, in other words, twenty-five in a scale of 100,) to the respective markings made by the examiners; the said amount so to be marked being such officers' estimate of the relative practical usefulness of the candidate. I much prefer the latter method. Such, in general, appears to be the opinion also of an English commission, (which has made a report this year,) at the head of which was Sir Lyon Playfair. Of course, we could not desire to introduce any of the aristocratic features of the English rules; but we need subordination in the clerks and a deep sense of responsibility on the part of such officers, of which such a change would be a guarantee.

At the conclusion of Mr. D. B. Eaton's essay, which was repeatedly cheered during its progress, there was no debate, because there was another paper by Prof. Kent, of Detroit, on the "Organization of Political Parties," and it was rightly considered that the debate would cover both. The essay of the gentleman was a powerful effort, showing the absolute necessity of action through parties, and the utter impossibility of creating any third party which should hold any intermediate ground. At its conclusion there was a lively debate on both papers, in which the prominent part was taken by Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston. This gentleman has fairly divided the honors with Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, of New-York, as a reasoner and debater; and on this occasion he showed very clearly that the state of public representation in America had wandered from the original intention of the Constitution, and that the first step to true reform would be to take away the appointing power from members of Congress. At present they were elected that they might appoint, and they appointed that they might be elected. A second time he drew a parallel between the English system, which placed the Premier at the head of the Government, through the enthusiasm of the people, tracing the rise and progress of Mr. Gladstone, and showing that his fall was due in a measure to his admiration and regard for Bismarck. The change in the ministry was due to the popular appreciation of the fact that Disraeli's Ministry was a fighting one, which would not tolerate any further liberties with the map of Europe or Asia. It was replied to by Mr. Wells, of Detroit, who thought that civil service reform was a necessity, and that the Democrats would carry it through, if the Republicans would not. His theory of putting the best men forward was, that the best men should go to the primary meetings and see that they were nominated. This, by the way, had been urged in Prof. Kent's paper Mr. Bradford rejoined, as one who had been there, and knew that no respectable man who had ever been to a party caucus would go again. He was overridden, he was laughed at—he was, in fact, bounced out—by men who passed their time in primaries, pulling wires, and swapping offices. As this was a manifestly true statement, it met the applause of the majority, who clapped hands loudly.

In the afternoon the Detroit Bar, according to invitation, listened to a paper on "Legal Education in the Northwest," by Prof. Hammond, of Iowa, and at its conclusion Emery Washburn, of Howard College, read another, on "Limitation of Judicial Power." At its close there was some desultory conversation, and the convention adjourned for another year

AUSTRALIA AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE COLONIAL LEGISLATURE—MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND SAN FRANCISCO—AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL—THE INTER-COLONIAL EXHIBITION—THE WHEAT CROP—SANDWICH ISLANDS ADVICES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—By the arrival of the steam-ship Cyphrenes advices have been received from Sydney to April 19, Auckland 16, and Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to the 4th of May.

Mr. G. W. Allen has been elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New-South Wales. Mr. Robertson, in a speech setting forth the policy of the Government, stated that the Government was endeavoring to carry out the mail service by way of San Francisco in accordance with the terms of the contract made by their predecessors with the Government of New-Zealand.

Parliament has included in the supply bill recently passed, £5,000 for the representation of New South Wales at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The proposal for free trade between New South Wales and Tasmania, made by the latter colony, is favorably regarded by the former.

On Tuesday, the 6th of April, the seventh inter-colonial exhibition, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, was opened by Gov. Sir Hercules Robinson. The space devoted to American products contains an interesting exhibition of specimens from the California mines. The tobacco, fruits, and manufactures of California are also well represented.

Sydney advices of April 10 say: The first of the direct line of steamers to London leaves to-day on her return trip. Great interest is manifested regarding the time of her passage home, and every effort will be made to beat the time of the mails carried by the Cyprenes.

The South Australia wheat report shows that there will be 204,000 tons of surplus wheat. About 45,000 tons have been already exported and the balance is ready for shipment.

The bark St. Magnus, Capt. Easterbrook, from Adelaide, for Brisbane, entered Moreton Bay and took a pilot on board, when the wind chopped round, giving her a lee shore, and the bark stood out to sea again. Next day she was discovered bottom up. A Government steamer searched unavailingly for survivors of the wreck. She was owned and sailed by Capt. Easterbrook, a Bostonian, for many years a resident of Adelaide. His wife and family perished with him.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser*, of May 1, says that in January last, Z. S. Spalding arrived from San Francisco, and made a proposition to the sugar planters to enter into a contract with the San Francisco refiners for the entire crop of the coming year at a fixed price. The contract proposition remained open for discussion until Monday last, when, at a meeting of planters and others interested, on a vote being taken, the proposition was disapproved.

The *Advertiser* also says: We learn that the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Hawaii was ratified by his Majesty on the 17th inst., (April,) and will be sent forward to Washington for an exchange of ratifications by the May steamer, (the Cyprenes,) expected here on the 4th or 5th.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment held a brief session yesterday. A resolution was adopted authorizing the transfer of an unexpended balance of $50,000 from the Health Fund for 1874 to the account for furnishing supplies for the Small-pox Hospital. Resolutions were then approved authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $10,000 to pay judgments obtained by special officers of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for their services from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870; and also $50,000 worth of assessment bonds for the Department of Public Works. The board then adjourned.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

THE COLLECTION DISTRICTS ARRANGED INTO DIVISIONS.

A GENERAL SUPERVISOR FOR EACH DIVISION INSTEAD OF FOR EACH DISTRICT—DUTIES OF COLLECTORS AND APPRAISERS—REGULATIONS REFERRING TO GOODS ON SHIP-BOARD, FEB. 10, 1875—THE DUTY ON COTTON-BACK VELVETS.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—In accordance with Article 1,072 of the Revised Regulations of 1874, the collection districts of the United States are arranged into divisions, to each of which a General Appraiser is assigned, who will supervise the appraisements, and discharge the other duties of his office exclusively within his division, unless otherwise instructed hereafter.

FIRST DIVISION.

The Districts of Aroostook, Bangor, Bath, Belfast, Castine, Frenchman's Bay, Kennebunk, Machias, Passamaquoddy, Portland, and Falmouth, Saco, Waldoborough, Wiscasset, and York, in Maine; Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire; Barnstable, Boston and Charlestown, Edgartown, Fall River, Gloucester, Marblehead, Nantucket, New-Bedford, Newburyport, Plymouth, and Salem, and Beverly, in Massachusetts; Bristol and Warren, Newport and Providence, in Rhode Island; Fairfield, Middletown, New-Haven, New-London, and Stonington, in Connecticut; and Sag Harbor, in New-York.

SECOND DIVISION.

The District of the City of New-York.

THIRD DIVISION.

The Districts of Bridgeton, Burlington, Great Egg Harbor, Newark, and Perth Amboy, in New-Jersey; Philadelphia and Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania; Delaware, in Delaware; the Eastern District of Maryland; Cherrystone, in Virginia; and the ports of Wheeling and Parkersburg, in West Virginia; Cincinnati, in Ohio; Louisville, in Kentucky; New-Albany and Evansville, in Indiana; Alton and Quincy, in Illinois; and St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Kansas City, in Missouri.

FOURTH DIVISION.

The Districts of Annapolis and Baltimore, in Maryland; Georgetown, in the District of Columbia; Alexandria, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, Petersburg, Richmond, Tappahonnock, and Yorktown, in Virginia; Albemarle, Beaufort, Palmico, and Wilmington, in North Carolina; Beaufort, Charleston, and Georgetown, in South Carolina; Brunswick, St. Mary's, and Savannah, in Georgia; and Fernandina, St. Augustine, and St. Johns in Florida.

FIFTH DIVISION.

The Districts of Apalachicola, Key West, Pensacola, and St. Mark's, in Florida; Mobile, in Alabama; Natchez, Pearl River, and Vicksburg, in Mississippi; New-Orleans and Têche, in Louisiana; Brazos de Santiago, Corpus Christi, Galveston Paso del Norte, and Saluria, in Texas; and the ports of Memphis and Nashville, in Tennessee, and Cairo, in Illinois.

SIXTH DIVISION.

The Districts of Vermont, in Vermont; Buffalo Creek, Cape Vincent, Champlain, Dunkirk, Genesee, Niagara, Oswegatchie, and Oswego, in New-York; Erie, in Pennsylvania; Cuyahoga, Miami, and Sandusky, in Ohio; Chicago, in Illinois; Detroit, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, in Michigan; Milwaukee, in Wisconsin; Duluth and Minnesota, in Minnesota; and the ports of Galena, in Illinois; Burlington, Dubuque, and Keokuk, in Iowa; and Omaha, in Nebraska.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

The Districts of San Diego and San Francisco, in California; Oregon, Willamette and the Southern District of Oregon, in Oregon; Puget Sound, in Washington Territory; Montana and Idaho, and Alaska.

The General Appraisers at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-Orleans, are assigned to the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Divisions, respectively.

The Sixth and Seventh Divisions, until otherwise assigned, will be under the supervision of the General Appraiser at Baltimore, and shall be visited, from time to time, by such General Appraiser as the Department may indicate.

Collectors at ports other than those at which General Appraisers reside are instructed to prepare and forward to the General Appraiser of their division, as early in each month as practicable, a report (upon Form No. 853) of dutiable importations entered at their respective ports during the preceding month. Care will be taken in preparing it to give the invoice price of merchandise per hundred weight, gallon, &c., rate of damage, and other particulars of information indicated by the headings of the blank, in order to enable the General Appraiser to examine the report understandingly. A duplicate of this report need not be sent to this department, as has heretofore been done.

The report of damage being embraced in this return, separate damage reports, as now made to the department under article 520 of the Revised Regulations of 1874, will be no longer required, except at the ports of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and San Francisco.

The Collectors at the six ports last named will forward an "Abstract of damaged merchandise and allowances," at the end of each month, in accordance with said article 520, and are particularly instructed to enter in the proper column of the blank the cause of damage in each case.

The report of "Advances on invoices," required by department's letter of Feb. 22, 1873, and made on form No. 614, will be hereafter omitted.

The attention of General Appraisers is called to articles 1,071-1,078 of the Revised Regulations of 1874, containing instructions to them as to their duties.

Articles 1,077 and 1,078 are hereby modified, and the reports therein required will be made to the department monthly instead of quarterly.

The returns made by Collectors to the General Appraisers will be carefully examined by the latter, and if any lack of uniformity in the classification of articles for duty is observed, the Collector making the erroneous classification will be immediately notified of the error.

In order to insure such uniformity throughout the United States General Appraisers will make a monthly report to the department in regard to articles respecting which any question as to the classification or rate of duty may have arisen during the month.

GOODS ON SHIPBOARD BOUND TO THE UNITED STATES FEB. 10, 1875, AND TRANSSHIPPED SUBSEQUENTLY, NOT SUBJECT TO INCREASEED DUTY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the following to the Collector of Customs at Buffalo:

SIR: Your letter is received, requesting to be informed if certain merchandise, which was shipped at Havre on the 9th of February, 1875, intended for New-York, but which was transferred to another vessel at Liverpool, is entitled to be exempted from the additional duty imposed by the act of March 3, 1875, under the provisions of the fifth section thereof, which exempts from the increased duties all "goods, wares, or merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on or before the 10th day of February, 1875."

The question involved in the case as presented by you is one of fact, viz.: was the merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on or before the 10th of February, 1875? The bill of lading enclosed with your letter, which is herewith returned, shows that the merchandise was shipped at Havre, on the 9th of February, on the Stromboli, bound for Liverpool, to lie there "transshipped or landed and reshipped" on board the Algeria, or other steam-ship appointed to sail for New-York, &c., and to be delivered at Jersey City or elsewhere within the jurisdiction of the Custom-house of the port of New-York.

It therefore clearly appears that the goods were actually shipped and bound for the United States on the 9th of February, 1875, and that their subsequent transshipment at Liverpool was merely an incident in the voyage of importation which should not, in the opinion of the department, debar them from the privilege conferred by the fifth section of the said act.

You are therefore authorized to exempt the said goods from the increased duties imposed by the act aforesaid.

In this connection you are referred to the fifth subdivision of department's circular of the 18th ult., a copy of which is inclosed, in order that in future cases of this character you may be guided as therein directed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the following to a mercantile firm in New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 6th ult. is received, inclosing samples (A and B) of cotton-back velvets, and requesting to be informed if they are dutiable at certain rates, as suggested.

In reply, I have to state that in view of the large number of cases pending before this department, involving the construction of the tariff, as affecting importations already made, and also for other reasons hereinafter mentioned, the department is compelled to decline entertaining any questions affecting prospective or importations which may depend upon an expression of opinion by the department upon a tariff question.

It is primarily the duty of Collectors of Customs to determine rates of duty, and it is only after protest and appeal that the law makes it incumbent on the Secretary of the Treasury to review their action. While the department perceives no substantial objection to an expression of opinion by a Collector upon a question of this character, for the reason that his action, when erroneous, may be corrected by the department, yet the same reason operates to prevent an expression of opinion in advance by the department upon any question upon which it may be subsequently required to act in a judicial capacity.

In thus defining the respective duties of Collectors, and of the Secretary of the Treasury, with regard to the construction of tariff laws, the Department is actuated only by a desire to indicate to importers and others the necessity of leaving the Secretary entirely unembarrassed in the discharge of functions imposed upon him by law, and not by a disposition to evade any reasonable demands for information, however onerous in the aggregate such demands might be.

You are therefore respectfully referred to the Collector of Customs at New-York for the information you desire.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—EVADNE.—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Blanche Grey, Mr. George Clarke; Mr. F. B. Warde. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE IRISH HEIRESS—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30—A HAPPY PAIR—THE RIVALS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA, (Opera Bouffe,) —Mlle. Minelli, Mlle. Geoffroy, M. De Quercy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—ALADDIN.—Miss Lillie Macdonald.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Mr. DORMAN B. EATON'S paper on the "Experiment of Civil Service Reform in the United States," read yesterday before the Social Science Association, and published this morning, is the first extended and authentic history of the reform that the public has had. It will be found a paper of engrossing interest, and no one can lay it down without increased respect for the fidelity and unselfishness of Mr. EATON'S service to the reform. We may add that Mr. EATON is unquestionably correct in the general view which his paper expresses, that the people of the United States can have a genuine civil service reform when they make up their minds that they really wish it.

The State Senate yesterday took up and agreed to Senator MADDEN'S concurrent resolutions providing for the submission to the next Legislature of two constitutional amendments. The first provides for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works, to take the place of the Canal Commissioners, and the other creates the office of Superintendent of State Prisons, to take the place of that of State Prison Inspectors. The amendments are substantially the same as those reported from the late Constitutional Commission, but rejected by the Legislature of 1873. Public opinion has, since that time, been educated up to a standard likely to favor their acceptance by this and the succeeding Legislature, as well as their indorsement by popular vote in 1876.

We wish that the Senate could have been induced to keep its fingers out of the corrupt mass of City advertising claims. The Mierson bill is simply intended as the entering wedge to the entire million and a half of newspaper "strikes" upon the local Treasury. To amend the bill so as to make the payment discretionary, instead of mandatory, on the Controller, is indeed to deprive it of nearly all its influence for evil. But why should the Senate not take the responsibility of throwing out altogether a bill belonging to a class of enactments which ought to have no standing in the Legislature at all? The Senate would do well to pass, without loss of time, the bill relieving the tax-payers from the burden of certain judicial salaries which were inordinately increased. And, while the opportunity presents itself, why not cut down the salaries of the absurdly overpaid Civil Justices from eight thousand dollars to, say, five thousand dollars a year? With an incidental provision for decreased expenditure for clerks and attendants, at least eighty thousand dollars annually could easily be saved on the expenses of running these lower courts.

It looks as if the disturbances in the Pennsylvania mining regions will soon demand the intervention of the military. Collisions are continually occurring, and the peace officers do not seem to be equal to the emergency. Willing workmen are deterred from accepting employment by the threats or open intimidation of the strikers. One dispatch, for instance, says that "forty Italians are determined to go to work if they can have proper protection." Forty men do not make up a very formidable force, and the fact that even this number will go to work, if protected, shows how thoroughly the industrial interest of that portion of the country is demoralized. It does seem a hard case that the laborers must be guarded by Police or military.

Our special dispatches give the miners' version of the troubles in the Clearfield District. According to their story, the miners did not strike for an advance of ten per cent. on their rate of pay, but they demanded that an old promise to restore a former deduction should be kept. The operators, on the other hand, deny that any such promise was ever made. This is a question of fact; it may have arisen from a misunderstanding of the terms of a previous agreement. At any rate, it is a matter in dispute, which one should suppose might be amicably adjusted. But, whatever be the cause of the strike, there is no possible excuse for the violence which undeniably exists in some of the mining regions.

In another column will be found a brief communication from a property-owner authorized to speak on behalf of those who are struggling, with so much persistency, for the completion of the Riverside avenue. Our correspondent thinks that there is something exceptional in the position of this avenue in relation to the system of up-town improvements, as well as in the hardships inflicted on those who have contributed to the purchase of the ground without having the satisfaction of seeing the improvement carried out. He further expresses the willingness of the property-owners to accede to two amendments, which it is claimed will lessen the share of the expense to be thrown on the City. With these changes, the bill might be a less objectionable measure, but would not, therefore, have any clear title to become law.

RAPID-TRANSIT LEGISLATION.

It seems probable that the constitutional objections, to which we have already referred, will prove fatal to the operation of the General Rapid-transit bill recently passed. It is not unlikely that the Governor will refuse to allow the bill to become law. Under these circumstances, special interest attaches to the bill which was introduced yesterday by Mr. HUSTED, and has been made the special order in the Assembly for Monday evening. This is known as the Governor's Rapid-transit bill, but is a pretty close copy of the bill which was reported from the Committee on General Laws earlier in the session. As to the superior comprehensiveness and accuracy of this measure there can be no question. So far as we can perceive, it is open to none of the radical objections which would end either in making the Moore-Butterfield act inoperative, or in bringing a mass of tedious litigation about the ears of the corporation which might be formed under its provisions. In the Governor's bill, the constitutional restrictions upon the construction of street railroads are not vaguely referred to, as in its predecessor. They are fully and clearly incorporated with its provisions, and every step in the process of acquiring right of way, real estate, &c., is defined with a minuteness and accuracy which, to the lay mind, leaves nothing to desire.

In addition to its technical superiority as a piece of carefully-digested legislation, the Governor's bill has two leading recommendations fitted to command the support of all who wish to see the Rapid-transit question solved in a satisfactory manner. The first is that the appointment of the Commissioners who are to determine the necessity for the construction of a local steam railroad, and who are to prescribe the conditions under which it shall be operated, is vested in the Governor of the State, instead of in the Mayor and Aldermen of the city requiring the road. In addition to lifting the business of granting railroad franchises above the influence of local political jobbery, this provision is an eminently proper recognition of the fact that all railroad corporations must derive their powers from a delegation of a part of the sovereignty of the State. Local authorities can hardly sell or give away a franchise which the State never conceded to them; and, admitting that they may legally acquire the right of way for a street railroad, it is an open question whether they could sell it, and it is certain that they could not give away either this or any other piece of property for the benefit of a private corporation. In fact the Constitution does not seem to have contemplated the possibility of the local authorities taking the initiative in the matter at all, as it expressly gives them the power of objecting to any street or highway being selected for the route of a local steam railroad. As the authorities having control of the streets are the same as, under the Moore bill, are intrusted with the appointment of the Commissioners for determining the route, the independent action which the Constitution seems to require from them would hardly be forthcoming under the provisions of that act.

Another obvious recommendation of the Governor's bill is its use of the general phrase "railway or railways," instead of the restricted one "a railway company," which occurs throughout the bill already passed. It is possible that the constitutionality of the latter enactment might be contested on this very ground. A general law providing for the creation of but one steam railway company in a city might be held to come under that category of acts which the Legislature is forbidden to pass "granting to any private corporation, association or individual, any exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever." But, apart from that question, we do not want to be restricted in this City to the incorporation of but one quick-transit railroad. Suppose the Commissioners appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen should designate as the route for an elevated railroad the main avenues of communication between the City Hall and Forty-second street, and should there stop? Their powers under the act would obviously be at an end, and the West Side would be as far from having achieved quick transit as ever. There was no excuse for leaving this glaring defect in the bill which was passed by both houses. On this ground alone the bill introduced by Mr. HUSTED yesterday ought to be promptly passed and made a substitute law for the one now awaiting the Governor's signature. The Legislature ought to remember that its promptitude in passing the Moore bill will not be accepted by the people as an excuse for leaving this City without any satisfactory Rapid-transit law whatever. Time enough has been wasted on trivial topics during the session to have sufficed for the careful preparation of half a dozen general laws on this subject. The Legislature must not, and ought not, adjourn without giving us a Rapid-transit law which can stand the scrutiny of the courts and thoroughly respond to the demands of the people.

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

A characteristic story is told of a country trader whose clerks sold a saddle to one of his regular customers and forgot to charge it on the books. Somebody must pay for it, and the canny storekeeper, finding that six of his regular patrons had bought goods during that day, ordered that the saddle be put into the account of each one of them. For, argued this profound student of human nature, the customers who have not bought a saddle will say so; the right man will pay for it. When the bills were collected, after the Fall crop was sold, the trader found that five of the six customers had paid for the saddle without demur. That is to say, four men were mulcted in order that the negligence of one clerk should be remedied. We cannot say how much of the public and private business of this world is conducted on the same principle. In some large business concerns the managers annually charge to the account of "profit and loss" a considerable sum to cover the negligence and dishonesty of their employes. In some cases, thousands of dollars go to this account to make up for losses incurred by loose calculations, errors in bills, petty thefts, and by some one or another of the numberless leaks which a vast business, employing many people, must sustain. Managers of banks, insurance and railroad companies, manufactories, and mercantile concerns use every effort to guard against fraud from within and without. In spite of their precautions, they continually suffer loss. They are not driven out of business, and, though their profits may be affected by these derelictions and petty conspiracies, they manage to get on by dividing the loss with their customers. If they sometimes saddle the whole deficiency on those whom they serve, the burden allotted to each comes in the shape of an enhanced price on whatever he buys, whether it may be a bill of exchange or a pound of tea.

The Government annually transacts an enormous business. Its employes are numbered by thousands, and its customers comprise the entire population of the United States. When we consider how many people pay taxes, deal in bonds, import dutiable goods, and purchase lands of the Government, we gain some idea of the extent of the business done, and of the opportunities for fraud which are constantly afforded to customers and employes. Here is the "silk conspiracy," as it is called, in which an enormous capital was required, a great force of men employed, and an intricate system maintained. The conspiracy ramified throughout the United States, and affected the business of several ports of entry. It involved the time and money of the Government's customers, as well as the presumed negligence or complicity of some of the Government's employes. The loss to the revenue is roughly estimated at one million of dollars. This deficiency must be made up partly by the divided losses of honest importers, and partly by the additional burden of tax-payers generally. So long as we raise a portion of the money needed to carry on the Government by a tariff on imported goods, dishonest men will endeavor to cheat the Government by evading that tariff, and thus secure an unlawful advantage of competitors in trade who pay import dues. So of the excise duties; the temptation to evade payment of certain kinds of taxes is so great that legislators continually study to find objects for taxation that shall at once be easily accessible, fairly taxable, and also promise to yield nearly all of the amount levied. Nevertheless, they are often baffled. Every once in a while it comes out that enormous frauds have been carried on with such success that even the seizure and destruction of a vast business is not ruin to men who have made enough by illicit trade to be able to balance their profits against this loss. The whisky conspiracy just brought to light involves a great number of men. Some of them were employes of the Government; some of them were its customers, and professed to pay the lawful tax on whisky. We speak of their frauds as "gigantic." So they are, because their business is gigantic; the whisky interest is one of the largest in the country, and when a considerable portion of it became a conspiracy against the Government, it long defied detection, for it employed first-rate talent, costly machinery, and every device possible to men of large resources and abundant means. We saw, the other day, how it was possible for a gang of conspirators to rob a bank of hundreds of thousands, get away without detection, and then sell back to the President of the bank the same securities which he knew had been stolen out of his custody. This was a private transaction; and the robbers are, to this day, unpunished, if not unknown. Their case would have been no different if one of the bank officers or employes had been a confederate.

Yet, it is expected, apparently, that the Government shall be better able, with its intricate machinery and divided responsibility of appointment, to escape with fewer losses, relatively speaking, than fall upon men who manage their own private or corporate affairs. It is undeniable that there is great need of reformation in the organization of the public service. In a country like ours, where a vast territory makes necessary a great force of public servants, and where business affairs generally are not conducted with closeness and caution, fraud has abundant opportunities. It is undoubtedly true that men are sometimes put into the public service for the secret purpose of procuring confederates "on the inside." In this way the Western Whisky Ring were able to defy detection for a good while. They received information before precautionary measures could reach them. The utmost vigilance on the part of public officials in high places cannot prevent the purchase of some and the conspiring with others in the employment of the Government. On the other hand, it would be childish to say that we must give up the attempt to collect import and excise dues thoroughly because rogues will cheat the Government. It is the plain duty of those who make the laws to remove as far as possible all temptation and opportunity from dishonest persons; but, so long as the expenses of the Government must be met by some system of taxation, even this is a difficult duty. Of course, when taxes are lighter, there will be less inducement to evade them. When opium pays one hundred per cent. duty, John Chinaman smuggles the drug in his cue, his clothes, and his brazen idols. When whisky pays a tax of ninety cents a gallon, the Missouri distiller runs his illicit liquor into hidden vats underground, perjures himself daily, and corrupts an entire force of detectives. If we add to this statement that a vast body of public servants is appointed by means that have nowhere any responsible centre, the problem of securing anything like immunity from fraud is seen to be most difficult. Like prudent bankers and merchants, we may make our allowance for loss; but we must not relax vigilance nor cease to hope that we may annually lessen temptation to crime.

A PROPER BILL TO VETO.

The State Senate would have done well not to have given the Governor a chance of vetoing such another bill as that providing for the regulation of Coroners' inquests, and "for the payment of services rendered by scientific persons as experts." We pointed out the objectionable features of this bill during its passage through the Assembly, and the Governor has unquestionably performed a public service in refusing to sign it. He has saved the tax-payers from a charge which ought to be paid out of the already ample fees of the Coroners; he has placed himself in emphatic opposition to the practice of auditing claims at Albany, and he has shown that he can act independently of the dictation of a powerful and arrogant section of his own party. It is reassuring to find that Gov. TILDEN has courage enough to take up such a position. But the public would feel somewhat safer if the State Senate had continued to fill the position which it has maintained with almost uniform success—of a check upon the legislative jobs of which this Assembly has furnished so abundant a supply.

There are certain measures on whose chances of being stopped by an Executive veto we should not like to be too confident, but about whose claim to be vetoed there can be no question whatever. Among these is the bill for creating two extra Police Justices, for the ostensible purpose of providing for continuous sessions of the Court of Special Sessions. The bill was introduced by Senator FOX, for no other obvious reason than to make a place for his brother-in-law ex-Justice HOGAN. It was favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Cities, apparently because the other place is to be "traded" off to a Republican. In a slightly amended form, it was rushed through the Senate, eagerly taken up in the House and passed, and is now awaiting Executive approval. It is bad enough to find a measure like the City Judge bill, in favor of which it seems that something can be said on the score of public necessity, drafted for the sole purpose of harmonizing two discordant factions in Tammany Hall, and of quartering upon the City a disreputable politician out of employment. It is a little worse to find a bill, for which there is no public necessity whatever, being able to secure the support of both Democrats and Republicans simply because it is expected to provide for an active politician from each party. The theory that the public Treasury exists for the purpose of maintaining political "workers," who have not ability enough to earn an honest living by private business, may be very excellent Democratic doctrine. It is hardly a principle which the responsible representatives of the Republican Party should have indorsed.

It has been suggested by some of the friends of this bill that the present Board of Police Justices has more work than it can properly attend to. That fact certainly does not appear from the first annual report of the board. There are five District Courts on the island, with ten Justices to conduct them; there is a sixth for the new wards, the duties of which do not press too heavily on one incumbent. In each of the reports of the several courts we find the following stereotyped phrase repeated: "During the year the court has been open every day, from not later than 8 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock noon, except upon such days as the business to be done therein did not require said court to be open for such a period of time." Making allowance for the short afternoon sessions, a daily average of five hours' work certainly represents the outside limit of the labor devolving on the Police Justices. As the vast majority of the cases brought before them require summary disposal, it is hardly necessary to add that the leisure of a Police Justice is not seriously infringed on by the study of disputed points of law. It has never been pretended that the necessity of assigning three Justices to hold the several terms of the Court of Special Sessions has interfered with the regular discharge of the business of the District Courts. In fact, two Justices went to Albany the other day for the express purpose of convincing the Legislature that they neither needed nor desired any additions to their numbers.

Under these circumstances, it would be difficult to imagine a less defensible bill than one compelling the City to maintain two new Police Justices. So far, the Republicans in the Senate have maintained a record to which their friends can point with all but unmixed pride. It would be unfortunate if they should contrive to throw away their good reputation, by lending themselves to the passage of any more petty political jobs during the closing hours of the session. In addition to the certainty of being cheated in any prearranged "trade" with Tammany Hall, they owe it both to their party and to the public to defeat all such measures, and so maintain the sharp contrast which has been kept up during the session between their methods of legislation and those favored by the "responsible majority" in the Assembly. If the Governor chooses to identify himself with the kind of legislation of which the Special Sessions bill is a very good sample, so much the worse for the reputation of the Governor and the interests of the people, which it is his duty to defend.

BISMARCK'S AIMS.

It is a temptation to which newspaper writers often fall a prey, to undertake to assign to the course of a great statesman some simple and clearly consistent motive. Nothing is more captivating to the mind than to conceive of a leader in public affairs setting himself some single goal and pursuing it through all the devious currents of events, over all intervening obstacles, with fidelity that increases with difficulty and energy that ceases only with accomplishment or complete failure. But, as a matter of fact, history affords as few examples as does private life of remarkable singleness of purpose, and the writer who undertakes to offer even a plausible explanation of the shifting plans which statesmen are compelled to adopt, is generally obliged to draw largely on his imagination, and to put to one side many obvious facts.

No public man has been the subject of more of this attractive but fallacious theorizing than Prince BISMARCK. From the French journalist who finds the Chancellor actuated by a blind lust for power, to the fanatical anti-Catholic essayist who sees in him a sort of Heaven-given leader to the enemies of the Pope, there are innumerable theorists who are ready to give to us a solution in a few pages of the great German's checkered career. But it is not unreasonable to suppose that where there are so many conflicting solutions, no one is entirely adequate. That BISMARCK has labored with remarkable steadfastness for German unity is a fact that lies on the surface; but German unity is only a convenient name for a very complex fact, which leaves room for a great variety of motives in the mind of any statesman who makes it the object of his efforts.

There is no doubt that the Chancellor wishes to see the Empire strong enough to defend itself against all its enemies, to make war upon them when it seems best, and to overcome them when the moment of conflict shall have been determined. But does he, therefore, desire simply the consolidation of the Empire as it exists, or its extension? Is he willing to see German Austria left just outside its limits, bound by intimate ties of language, sympathies, pride of race, and military ardor, or does he wish to add it to the political system over which he now presides? Would even this be the limit of his ambition, or does he dream of an Empire powerful for aggression as well as defense, and adding to its laurels not only these of complete Germanic unity, but those of the conquering ruler of other peoples as well?

Returning to the field of his immediate purposes, and contemplating the methods by which he is pursuing the accomplishment of a compact German national existence, does he seek in this the domination of the imperial government for the gratification of the ambition of those who guide it, or the fulfillment of an imperative condition to the largest and freest progress of the people? Is the Empire to him a means or an end? It is easy to see that a man of the wonderful genius, the unrivaled personal power, of BISMARCK has found in the steady concentration and extension of the powers of the Government of which he is the real chief, a continual enlargement of the field of his own influence, a constantly grander and more commanding scene of action. But he must have seen, also, as the limit of his influence has been made wider and wider, how tremendous were the public and individual interests with which he was dealing, and how intimately the happiness and progress of a great people were bound up with the policy he was pursuing. Is he indifferent to these facts, except as elements in the calculation of a plan for his own aggrandizement, or does he feel a genuine desire to advance the welfare of his people and his kind?

Circumstances have brought him into conflict with the great representative institution—the Papacy—which, in this latest period of the world's history, clings to narrow and degrading views of the destiny of the human family, and seeks, with all its might, to check the advance in intelligence, in individual responsibility, and in those forms of political and religious life to which freedom is the indispensable condition. He is fighting the arch-enemy of free and enlightened progress, and in the struggle he is using with great energy every weapon that he can lay his hands on. Some of these aid and some oppose the principles of liberty, in behalf of which the contest has up to this time been carried on. Does he, then, fight the Papal party because it is the inveterate foe of religious liberty and of civilization and of progress, or because it happens to be the most conspicuous opponent of the political power he has erected? He appeals to the Imperial Legislature to put down with the most rigid severity the pretensions that conflict with the supremacy of law in the German Empire. Does he himself recognize the source from which all law derives its authority, or is he seeking to clear the field for the exercise of an authority which he can make arbitrary and oppressive?

It would not be difficult to find in the story of BISMARCK'S life many facts which sustain the affirmative and many which sustain the negative answer to these inquiries. It would be difficult to determine, as yet, which are of the most weight. But we may be sure that whatever may be his personal aims, he has called into activity forces which he cannot easily check. If his purposes are radically in conflict with these forces as now directed, he must fail. The spirit of nationality which he has aroused, the intense pride of Germans in the political system of which they are a part, the zealous and resolute devotion to the supremacy of law as determined by the representatives of the people—these are not the fruit of transient enthusiasm; they do not have their root in jealousy of France or religious prejudice against the Papists; they are manifestations of those impulses which have guided the human race for more than three centuries toward continually greater and better freedom. If BISMARCK should undertake to balk these impulses of their natural and healthful satisfaction, he is strong enough to cause much confusion and injury, but he is not strong enough to succeed.

THE CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

FOURTH AND LAST DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—The programmes of the fourth and last day of the festival were of a very miscellaneous character. It would have been well by way of climax to have the Ninth Symphony and the "Magnificat" as the last instead of the next to the last performance, or to have given us this evening some great choral work of Handel's, not a note of whose music was heard until to-day, when we had one little but celebrated song by him. But the variety of the programme was a rich variety, and the performances of the day were inferior in interest only to those of yesterday. It was plain, however, that the great interest of the occasion was past. There was neither the great throng nor the excitement of the previous days.

Beethoven's overture, "The Consecration of the House," with which the afternoon concert opened, is not one of his greatest works; but still it is great, and might be a chef d'œuvre of a composer of the second class. It was admirably well played. But what is not so played by the Thomas orchestra? It was followed by the same composer's song, "In questa tomba," sung by Mr. Whitney. In my opinion the device was not well made, and the air is not suited to Mr. Whitney's voice, or his style. The former is a fine, strong bass, very much more to be trusted for intonation than most bass voices are, but the latter is only a fair amateur oratorio style, very Bostonish and Handel-and-Haydn-ish. Moreover, this song is always best sung by a contralto, as any one knows who has heard Miss Drasdil or Miss Cary sing it. And, looking forward to the second part of the programme, it may be here remarked that "O ruddier than the cherry," which, although it has a quaintness not unattractive to many persons, is not one of Handel's happiest inspirations, is also quite unsuited to Mr. Whitney's unagile voice and heavy style which appears to best advantage in oratorio. Miss Whinnery redeemed herself by the very charming way in which she sang "Dove sono." Her voice, now that it has made itself heard, proves to be of a very sweet, winning—not whinnering—quality, and her taste and her vocalization are so good that she has reasonable hope of future success. She made a very favorable impression and was heartily applauded. Mr. Winch was not so successful in the air, "Be thou faithful unto death," from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." This excellent singer seems to lack either in manner or in voice that personal magnetism which disturbs the equilibrium of an audience, and which sometimes makes an inferior performance impressive. His air was well and chastely sung, but it was coldly received. Miss Cranch sang "Che faro," a daring attempt on an occasion like the present. There are few singers living who can sing Glück's famous rondo in the large and simple style which its melody and its meaning require. But Miss Cranch did well, and satisfied her many admirers. The instrumental music from Wagner's "Meistersinger," with Walther's prize song, which was given at Thomas' last concert in New-York, closed the first part of the concert. It represents Wagner at his best, and the song is a fine piece of vocal writing. And yet who that heard it to-day will carry away any memory of it to cheer or to soothe him hereafter? The musical ideas have not character enough to imprint themselves upon the mind of the hearer. The charm is chiefly in the treatment.

Weber received his only recognition at this festival by the performance of a quartet and of his "Oberon" overture, a composition which perhaps more than any other of his orchestral works shows that he was the man who, had he lived, might have been the worthy successor of Beethoven. It was magnificently played, the brilliant violin part being given with equal dash, precision, and force by Mr. Thomas' string band, which for its body of tone and its perfection and uniformity of bowing is probably without a superior in the world. The vocal triumph of the day was Miss Cary's song of Meyerbeer's "Pieta-pieta," from the "Prophet." Her fine style—rather better than her method—and her fervid feeling have rarely been more impressive than they were in this dramatic air. The audience were enraptured. She was recalled again and again to acknowledge the applause and discreetly to refuse the encore that was demanded. It is she who has carried off the vocal honors of the festival.

The evening performance opened with Schubert's symphony in C. It was well to recognize Schubert's place among the great composers; and this symphony is full of beauties. But on such occasions a great composer should be presented in his best and most characteristic works. Now, Schubert, incomparable among the later composers as a vocal writer, whether we regard the beauty of his melodic forms or their surcharge of sentiment, was not a great symphonist. His ideas, his best and most characteristic ideas, did not take a symphonic form; they are always lyric or elegiac, even when they are given to instruments. Nevertheless his symphony is beautiful, a work for which we should give thanks. Of its performance little can be said except in the way of commendation; but that little refers to the same excess remarked upon in the performance of the last movement of the Seventh Symphony—the taking of the quick movements too fast. Mr. Thomas seemed to forget that the allegro was marked non troppo. Wagner and Liszt closed the evening's performance and the festival.

The first appeared in "Wotan's Farewell to Brunhilda," sung by Mr. Remmertz, and the Magic Fire Scene, from the "Walkuere," one of Wagner's most elaborate, characteristic, and most successful orchestral compositions. New-Yorkers and Bostonians have recently heard them given just as they were given this evening. So have they heard Liszt's "Symphonic Poem." Few of them, I believe, wish to hear it again. It is one of the most ambitious, labored, and utterly idealess compositions that was ever put on paper. The cantata "Herder's Prometheus," by the same composer, was chiefly noticeable because of the enthusiasm in both the audience and the chorus on the appearance of the rehearsal trainer, Otto Singer, to conduct this part of the performance. It was a very genuine and a very charming manifestation of feeling. He received a floral tribute to his popularity, a kind of testimonial that has been rare at this festival. At the close of the performance the audience broke out into shouting as well as applause, and called for Mr. Thomas. He did not appear, however, and Mr. Singer made a few remarks. Thus closed a festival which has been, on the whole, very successful, and which has certainly shown a great musical capacity, as well as a musical enthusiasm, in the West.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, La., May 14.—The revenue-cutter John A. Dix, with Capts. J. B. Eads and John F. Boffinger, of St. Louis, and Col. Andrews, of Pittsburg, and others on board, left New-Orleans at noon yesterday, arrived at South-west Pass at 8 P. M., and anchored until daylight this morning, then proceeded to South Pass, Capt. Eads and Col. Andrews, in connection with the Government engineers, making soundings of the bar and of the line of the proposed jetties. They find not less than eight and a half feet of water on the bar. The soundings were continued to the head of the passes, where the least water found was sixteen feet. The weather is calm and clear, and very favorable for making the soundings.

THE SCHILLER.

CURIOUS STATEMENT OF AN OFFICER OF THE STEAMER.

LONDON, May 15—5 A. M.—One of the Schiller's officers has informed a correspondent of the *Standard* that many persons on board the steamer were drunk when she struck, and that several firemen and many steerage passengers lay helpless until they were swept away by the waves.

GERMANY.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE CATHOLIC SOCIETIES OF BERLIN IN CONNECTION WITH THE KULLMAN AFFAIR.

BERLIN, May 15.—The inquiry instituted into the Catholic societies of Berlin at the time of Kullmann's attempt to shoot Prince Bismarck has been closed. The Public Prosecutor has made charges against their Directors, and the cases will come up for trial in June.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BOYTON TO MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT TO CROSS THE CHANNEL MAY 28.

LONDON, May 15—5:30 A. M.—Boyton will make a second attempt to swim across the Channel on the 28th inst.

FRANCE.

THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE AND THE CIVIL LIST.

PARIS, May 14.—M. Rouher has informed the Government that the ex-Empress Eugenie will accept no compromise of her claims on the Civil List, and will bring an action demanding the fulfillment of the convention concluded by the De Broglie Ministry.

DEATH OF CAPT. THORNTON, OF THE NAVY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Capt. Thornton, who was injured on board the United States ship Monongahela, recently, died to-day at West Philadelphia from the effect of his injuries, aged forty-eight. He entered the service in 1841, and was at sea eighteen years. He was Executive Officer of Farragut's flag-ship in all her battles on the Mississippi, cut out some privateers near Mobile, was executive of the Kearsarge when she sunk the Alabama, and had a very honorable reputation in the service.

THE ESCAPED CONVICTS NOT YET CAPTURED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 14.—Dispatches from Sing Sing Prison to-night contradict the report of the capture of the escaped convicts. Over 200 men are in pursuit. The convicts were last seen in the vicinity of the Harlem Railroad.

A CORRECTION FROM REV. DR. BACON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter's account of the annual meeting of the American Congregational Union, though for the most part faithful, has one or two inaccuracies which I am sure you will permit me to correct. The notice which has been attracted (through the newspaper reports) to this modest gathering of less than a dozen gentlemen, is perhaps out of proportion to the importance of the business transacted; but it seems to require, all the more urgently, that justice shall be done to those concerned.

I was appointed Chairman of a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year; and being unable to agree with my associates on the committee, (Mr. D. M. Stone, and Rev. Dr. Ward, editor of the *Independent*,) in regard to one name proposed for re-election on the Board of Trustees, I was obliged to submit a minority report, recommending the name of Mr. Henry W. Sage, in the place of the name of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, and, (as I was unwilling to recommend myself for re-election,) the name of Rev. A. H. Bradford, in the place of my own. These nominations I submitted without remark. It was only when an intention manifested itself to insist on my remaining on the Board of Trustees as reported by the majority of the committee, that I was compelled to state that the matter was one which involved my own self-respect, and that if put, against my will, upon the board as thus constituted, I should be obliged to make public my protest with the reasons for it. And it was only when an intimation had been made that my minority report had introduced "extraneous issues" into the meeting, that I was compelled to disavow the introduction of such issues, and to say that I wished to see the board made up of men who were, in some proper way, representative of Congregationalism. I suggested that they could be thus representative, either as representing the churches of which they were members, or as representing some great public interests sustained by Congregational churches; and I submitted that the Trustee whose name I proposed to omit would hardly be considered as representing the church of which he is a member (Plymouth Church in Brooklyn) so perfectly as would the gentleman whose name (without his own knowledge) I had ventured to nominate instead; and that he was not a representative of Congregationalism in his business relations, because the great newspaper at the head of which he stands owes its considerable influence and force largely to the fact that it is avowedly *not* a Congregational paper. Your reporter makes me say that I "did not consider Mr. Bowen as a representative *man* or Congregationalist," and that I did not "consider him competent to properly care for even the business interests of the Union." It would have been impertinent for me, on such an occasion, to express my opinion of Mr. Bowen as a man; and I have never heard his shrewdness or skill in the management of business interests disputed. I wish, therefore, to correct this inaccuracy of the report, which, as it stands, is not quite just to me, and might, perhaps, give ground for offense to the Trustee whose re-election I opposed. I am, very truly yours,

GEORGE B. BACON.

PARSONAGE, ORANGE VALLEY, N. J., Friday, May 14, 1875.

OBITUARY.

MR. CHARLES D. SHAW.

Mr. Charles D. Shaw, a well-known citizen and former merchant of this City, died suddenly at the Windsor Hotel on Wednesday evening of heart disease. Mr. Shaw was at one time a member of the firm of Shaw & Barbour, of Cincinnati, and at the time of his death was a special partner in two large houses in this City, and one of the Directors of the Dry Goods Bank, at No. 347 Broadway. He had not been engaged in active business for two years past, having been on an extended tour through Europe with his family, and from whence he had recently returned. He appeared to be in excellent health on the day of his death, having on that day taken dinner with some friends. His brother-in-law, Mr. John Richards, left him at the hotel elevator, as he was ascending to his room, but was immediately informed that Mr. Shaw was very ill and desired to see him. Before Mr. Richards could reach the room Mr. Shaw was dead.

THE SOMERVILLE ART SALE.

THE REMAINDER OF THE COLLECTION DISPOSED OF LAST EVENING.

Mr. Somerville last night disposed of the remainder of the collection of paintings recently on view at his gallery, No. 85 Fifth avenue, with the exception, however, of some valuable lots for which sufficient bids were not obtained. Among these were a large painting by A. Zimmerman, "The Three Marys at the Tomb of Christ," and a large landscape by W. M. Hart; also, "Pier on East River," by Samuel Coleman; "Grandfather's Darling," by J. Jiminez, and "Alsatians Wearing Garlands to Welcome French Soldiers," by C. A. Pabst. Among the paintings sold were the following, which realized the prices mentioned: "Gathering Flowers," B. F. Reinhardt, $125; "Village Scene in France," J. W. Ehninger, $81; "The Torn Clothes," C. Von Flüddimen, $80; "The Fiddler," E. Johnson, $215; "Mowing the Orchard," Winslow Homer, $220; "Light and Shade," J. G. Brown, $140; "Wood Interior," W. Whittredge, $145; "Fractions," J. H. Dolph, $490; "Waiting for a Shot," E. Johnson, $145; "Asking for Alms," J. C. Thom, $190; "The Meeting," Poilpot, $140; "On the Seine," J. B. C. Corot, $300; "The Pasture," J. H. Dolph, $190; "Far away from Present Things," G. H. Boughton, $445; "Returning from the Spring," W. Homer, $260; "Study of Flowers," E. Lambinet, $295; "Landscape," D. Johnson, $95; "Castles in Spain," a copy of Chaplin's "Bubbles," $145; "Going to Market," same artist, $110; "The Stables," Caroline Dahlin, $100; "The School," same artist, $110; "Landscape and Cattle," J. H. De Haas, $150; "Landscape and Cattle," G. Wintz, $190; "Landscape—Figures and Cattle," E. Verbockhoven and Van Elkin, $140; "Poultry," P. Bonheur, $65; and "The Love Letter," E. Delfosse, $370.

THE COAL MINE TROUBLES.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

THE CLEARFIELD DISTRICT—LIST OF THE MINES THAT HAVE SUSPENDED WORK—STATEMENTS OF LEADING MINERS—HOW THEY ACCOUNT FOR THE EXISTING DIFFICULTIES—THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY—WHAT THE EMPLOYES SAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSCEOLA, Penn., May 14.—Out of the twenty mines composing the Clearfield mining region, only six are now in operation, and of these but one—and that the smallest—is working on full time. The following list of the mines in the district with the full capacity of each, and the amount they are now able to turn out, will be necessary in order to a clear understanding of the importance and probable result of the strike, which commenced on the 12th of April: Morrisdale Mine, owned by R. B. Wigton & Co., has a capacity of 500 tons a day; it has now about sixty-five men working, and is turning out daily half that amount of coal. The Powellon Mine, owned by R. H. Powell & Co., has been working with nearly a full complement of hands until this morning, when about forty men turned out. The capacity of the mine is from 350 to 400 tons a day; they are now turning out about half that amount. Moshannon Coal Company, with a capacity of about 300 tons a day, is now idle. The Sterling Collieries, with a capacity of about 600 tons, had been running out about half their usual amount of coal. On Wednesday the mine stopped altogether, but resumed work this morning with a full complement of men under a strong Police protection. The Eureka Mine, owned by Berwind, White & Co., with a capacity of 500 to 600 tons a day, has been idle since the first day of the strike. The Pennsylvania Colliery, with a capacity of 200 tons a day, is idle now, and has been since the start. The Franklin Mine, owned by the Kittanning Coal Company, with a capacity of from 600 to 700 tons a day, has been idle for three weeks after the strike commenced. At the end of that time they started up with a few men, but stopped again on Wednesday. Another start was made yesterday morning, when about 100 tons were turned out. The Webster Colliery, owned by Thomas & Co., with a capacity of about 400 tons, is idle now; it has been shipping some slack coal during the strike. D. Mears' Colliery, a new mine just started on the Goss Run branch, with a present capacity of about fifty tons a day, is idle. The mines of Whitehead & Co., Fisher Brothers & Miller, with a capacity, the first of 400, and the latter of 300 tons a day, have been doing a little since the strike commenced, but are now idle. The Mead Coal Company, with a capacity of 200 tons a day, were running off about 120 tons a day up to last Tuesday, but are idle now. Mapleton Colliery, owned by Berwind, White & Co., with a capacity of 400 tons a day, has been doing a little up to Wednesday, but is idle now. The Logan Coal Company, with a capacity of 300 tons a day, has been doing very little since the strike, and it is now idle. Laurel Run Coal Company, with a capacity of 400 tons a day, is idle. The Decatur Coal Company, with a capacity of 200 tons a day, is idle. The Derby Coal Company, with a capacity of 200 tons a day, is idle. The Union Coal Company is paying the rate demanded by the strikers, and turning out its full complement, which is about 100 tons a day. Langdon & Co.'s coal mine, at Dunbar, with a capacity of about 125 tons a day, has been doing very little since the strike, and is now idle. The Philadelphia Colliery, owned by the Kittaning Coal Company, with a capacity of about forty tons a day, is turning out nearly its full complement. It will be seen from the above list that the coal industry of the Clearfield mining region is for the present paralyzed. The strike, as has been stated, commenced on the 12th of last month, the miners demanding sixty cents a ton or an increase of ten cents, and the employers or operators refusing to accede to the demand.

HISTORY OF THE STRIKE.

This town, being the centre of the bituminous coal regions, is made a sort of head-quarters for the strikers. To-day John R. Joyce and John Shannon, two of the leaders of the miners, gave to your correspondent in substance the following history of the strike, and the causes that led to it. In April, 1873, the miners in the Clearfield mining region to the number of about 1,300, then working for seventy cents a ton, submitted to a reduction of ten cents. This was just before the panic, and in the following December the miners submitted to a further reduction of ten cents with the understanding that it would be resumed in the following Spring. This understanding, as the men claim, amounted to a distinct promise, the employers saying, in substance, "We wish you to submit to this reduction, in order that we may be able to compete with other companies. We take it as a loan and you will not have to ask for it next Spring." In the Spring of 1874 the promised advance of ten cents a ton was not given, and when the miners asked it they met as they claim with a direct refusal. We then concluded they say to work at the reduced rates until last March, when they sent a committee to the employers, asking that the latter might meet a delegation of miners, to discuss the question of wages, and, if possible, to enter on a contract for one year, which would be satisfactory to both parties. This action was taken in order that a strike might be prevented. The men offered to continue work at the then rates, if the employers could demonstrate to them their inability to pay the old rates with a reasonable profit to themselves. With the exception of one operator the request for a conference was flatly refused. Inferring that the employers could not demonstrate their inability to pay the old rate of sixty cents per ton with a reasonable profit, and finding it very hard to live and support their families at the rate of fifty cents a ton, they determined to strike, and thus to enforce the payment of the old rates. In support of this action, the men claim that at fifty cents a ton the best miners cannot make more than $2 50 a day, and that only when the coal is exceptionally good, as they work on an average not more than eight months in the year, and have to supply their own blasting powder, lamp-oil, and tools. Oil is purchased from the coal company, to whom also most of the miners pay house-rent. The men claim that they cannot live without subjecting themselves and their families to trouble and hardship.

HOSTILITY TO MIDDLE MEN.

There are at present about 1,000 men on strike. They feel as a rule, kindly towards their employers, and the leaders constantly counsel peace, and urge the men to use only moral force in securing their demands. They complain, however, of the middle men, and particularly of a Capt. T. E. Clark, who is employed by the operators to watch the movements of the men. He also holds a commission from the Governor as a Police Captain, and is now in command of the special policemen from Philadelphia at present stationed in these sections to preserve the peace. The men claim that Capt. T. E. Clark stands between them and their employer, and that it was mainly owing to his influence that the offer made by the miners for a conference just before the strike was refused. It has been charged against the miners that the strike is the work of the paid agents of the Miners' National Benevolent Labor Association. This they emphatically deny, and offer as proof that the movement is entirely voluntary, the fact that out of 1,000 men on strike not more than 250 belong to the union. On Thursday last warrants were issued for twenty-seven of the miners on application of Capt. Clark on a charge of having intimidated the men at work in Fisher Brothers' and Miller's mines. On the Tuesday previous Capt. Clark offered to escort Mr. McPherson, the Sheriff of the county, with fifty men, to serve the warrants, but the latter refused any aid, and went without arms to a meeting of 400 miners at Houtzdale, where from the speaker's platform he called out the names of the men for whom he had warrants. Those whose names were called voluntarily gave themselves up and promised to meet the Sheriff and accompany him to Clearfield, the county-seat. Some hours afterward they did so, and were taken before a magistrate, who admitted them to bail. These facts, the men say, prove their intention to act peaceably. With regard to the duration of the strike, the men say that they can hold out for six months. The Clearfield mining region is divided into two districts, and in each of these there is what is called a contribution store, to aid the more needy. Many of the business people in the neighborhood contribute to their stores. An enthusiastic meeting was held here to-day to receive about sixty men who turned out this morning from the Stirling and Powelton mines. This evening a mass-meeting was held at Houtzdale, to which a large number of miners from this place marched in a body, with fifes and drums. On next Monday a delegation from the miners is to meet a delegation from the employers in this town, for the purpose of discussing a basis upon which the existing difficulties may be settled.

WHAT THE EMPLOYERS SAY.

The employers' version of the strike as given to your correspondent by Col. Rickert, Superintendent of Eureka and Mapleton Mine, one of the largest in this section, differs somewhat from that given by the strikers. The employers claim that they never made any promise to restore the old rates, and that they made the reduction not because they were in competition with other companies, but because the state of the market compelled them to. With regard to the conference which the men solicited, he referred to all the employers to prove that they could not afford to pay the old rate. Col. Rickert said that he and another superintendent received committees from the men in their respective mines, and informed them that if they would not take the operators' word for the statements that the old rates could not be paid, no other means would be afforded them of getting at the matter. That is, they would not be allowed to examine the books. The manner of making the offer the operators say was as follows: On the 8th of April circulars dated on the 1st of that month were sent to the operators by the miners, setting forth that they wished to meet a delegation of their employers. The circulars also explained that the men wanted an increase of ten per cent., to date from April 1, and an answer on the day of meeting. The demands were not acceded to, and the men went on a strike. The employers say that up to a week ago the behavior of the men was admirable, but that since that time they have been riotous on several occasions. The men claim that when they visited Fisher Brothers & Miller's mine on Tuesday, they did so at the invitation of some of the miners engaged there, and that no violence was used. The operators describe the men, who were accompanied by a number of women, as using violent threats and taking the miners out from their work by main force, and forcing them to march to Tyrone, a distance of twenty-five miles. On Monday last 200 Italians who came on from Philadelphia were persuaded, as the strikers say, and forced by them, as the employers say, to go back by the next train to Tyrone. These Italians, the employers say, will in a day or two be brought back under the protection of the United States troops, if necessary, if they will take the places of the strikers, the Italian Minister at Washington having received assurances to that effect from the Government. The employers assert that the strike is utterly hopeless on the part of the men, and that if it should be necessary to defeat it the mines would not be started this year. The men express confidence in their ability to obtain payment of the old rate. At present no fears of violence are entertained by the operators.

THE STRIKE IN THE POTTSVILLE REGION.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT COMPROMISE—PROBABLE CONTINUATION OF THE STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 14.—An attempt was made to-day looking toward a termination of the miners' strike in this region. The movement was made by President Welsh, of the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association, who, on Wednesday last, addressed a note to Henry Gaiterman, President of the Schuylkill Coal Exchange, in which, after stating that an impression seemed to have obtained general credence that both the operators and the miners were stubborn and unyielding, and that they did not fully understand each other's positions, he said, "To the end that whatever in these impressions is erroneous may be explained away, and with the view, if possible, of effecting something looking to a settlement of our difficulties, on a basis of conciliation and compromise, a committee of the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association would like to meet your association or a committee thereof." A committee was appointed in accordance with this request, and met a committee of the miners at this place to-day. The ostensible purpose of the men was to effect an arrangement with the individual operators and resume work for them, while still maintaining the strike at the Reading Company's mines. The Coal Exchange Committee, however, declined to accept any other terms than those contained in their original proposition, which brought on the strike. The miners' committee then introduced a proposition to abandon the contract system of mining, and work eight hours a day for $15 a week, laborers' wages not to be disturbed; but, on being closely pressed, they admitted that this was an informal proposition, which they were not authorized by the association to offer. The Coal Exchange Committee said they could only entertain the proposition if it was formally made by the association in an official shape, and after a two hours' session the meeting was dissolved, having led to no other result than an increase of hard feelings. The offer to resume work at $15 a week is generally looked upon as an attempt to manufacture sympathy for the strikers; miners working by contract can make more than that on the terms offered by the operators, and at any rate the laborers, who outnumber the miners three to one, would not permit them to resume work on a plan so unfair to the former, even if the Coal Exchange should agree to it.

THE RIVERSIDE AVENUE BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a misapprehension as to the purpose of the Riverside Avenue bill before the Senate.

It is not to authorize the work of constructing the avenue, but to remove a possible question as to the validity of the assessments therefor after the work shall have been completed.

This avenue can be graded and paved under existing laws the same as any other avenue in the City, but when the assessment comes to be laid for the work the question may be raised as to the power of the assessors to impose it; because in some respects the phraseology of the laws under which the road is laid out varies from that usual in such statutes.

All the provisions in regard to the avenue must be re-enacted because of the Constitutional prohibition against making one act applicable to another, and this makes the act read as if it also authorized the work.

Property-owners think there is a good deal of force in the position taken by them, that this avenue is an exceptional case, and that, apart from the general position of prosecuting public improvements, this should be pushed forward for special reasons—for its effect in establishing the character and value of land in its vicinity, encouraging building, and sustaining high tax valuations—in the same way that the Central Park has affected land in its vicinity.

No fair-minded person will contradict the fact that the property-owners have a certain equity, considering the amount of assessments paid, and are justified in their demands that the public promises made to them in the act of taking this land for a park and avenue so many years ago, and imposing so heavy a charge upon their land to pay for it, should be performed without any further delay.

They are willing to assent to two amendments which materially affect the burden of the assessments that will be thrown upon the City:

First—That the City shall not be assessed for more than one-half the expense. This is just, and has been the custom heretofore, as the City owns all the land (Riverside Park) on the west side of the avenue; and,

Second—That the amount charged upon the City shall not exceed the interest on the amount of assessments put upon the property for acquiring title to the land.

This applies a just rule as between the City and the property owners, both of whom are benefited by the improvements.

In the opinion of those interested, who have paid large assessments, and with the proposed amendments, this bill should be taken up by the Senate Committee and reported for passage at once.

REAL ESTATE.

HIS HAIR TURNED GRAY.

There is said to be living in Essex County, Va., a gentleman whose hair turned gray in a single night. His case is peculiar in this, that in the cases of this kind usually reported the parties are under the influence of some powerful excitement, but in this instance there was no mental agitation, the gentleman having retired at night in his usual frame of mind, to wake up next morning and find his hair, which before had been only streaked with gray, a snowy white.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The representation given for the benefit of Mlle. Aimée, who on the same occasion, last evening, bade good-bye to New-York audiences for a twelvemonth at least, was enjoyed by an immense assemblage. The proceedings commenced at 8 o'clock and closed after midnight. They included a performance of "Lischen and Fritschen," an amusing operetta in which Mlle. Aimée personified an Alsatian maiden of the familiar bouffe type; the second act of "La Jolie Parfumeuse," and what may be called a protean farce, entitled "La Femme aux Oeufs d'Or." The laughter and applause during the entertainment were loud and incessant. Never did Mlle. Aimée's fund of vivacity appear larger, never was her humor more catching, never did the cleverness of her management of voice, eye, and limbs, assert itself with more clearness and with greater variety. She sang in French, in English, and in Spanish, and she danced as they dance in Spain and strutted as the popular prima donnas strut on the the boards of local variety theatres. And all she said and did was stamped by earnestness and originality. The branch of art in which Mlle. Aimée excels is not the highest, but it is something to excel in any way, and so long as opera bouffe is liked—and in America, at least, it does not impress us as being on the wane—she can fairly be considered its queen. That this fact was appreciated was shown plainly enough yesterday, for every song and *pas* was redemanded, and two *boleros*, three renderings of "As Pretty as a Picture," two of "La Paloma," and two of "Les Canards" only half satisfied the audience. After the curtain fell on the last piece, Mlle. Aimée was summoned before it. It was known that she was about to depart for France, and that she would be absent throughout next season, and a few farewell words were insisted upon. The little lady, however, simply kissed her hand to her admirers and retired, and so ended modestly and successfully a five years' sojourn in the United States.—There will be no matinée at the Lyceum to-day, but to-night the opera bouffe season is to continue, and "Giroflé-Girofla" will be recited by the artists who were heard in it when it was produced for the first time in this country, at the Park Theatre.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

The matinée programme at Wallack's Theatre to-day is to consist of "The Rivals" and "A Happy Pair." At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, "The Big Bonanza" and portions of "La Fille de Mme. Angot," with Miss Mayr, are to make up the afternoon entertainment. At the Union Square Theatre, "The Two Orphans" can be witnessed, as usual, and at Booth's, Miss Morris is to appear in "Evadne." Day performances are also announced at the Bowery, where "Aladdin" is to be represented; at Robinson Hall, where Mme. Blanche's company are about to terminate their sojourn; at the Olympic Theatre, at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, and at the Metropolitan Theatre.

SPECTACLE AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

"The Twelve Temptations" are to be represented with the original and splendid *mise en scène* of the piece, at the Grand Opera-house, this evening. It is to be hoped that the effort will be successful in spite of precedents, which sometimes, happily, are without weight.

HOME GOSSIP.

The latest news from San Francisco is to the effect that Mr. Titus has caned Mr. Allison for alleged slander of his wife.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers was at last accounts at the California Theatre.

Mme. Di Murska was about to appear in San Francisco.

Miss Pateman has been personating *Cora*, in "Article 47," in Nevada.

Miss Charlotte Cushman was this week at the Boston Globe.

Miss Maggie Mitchell was this week at Ford's, in Baltimore.

Mrs. Rousby was this week at Ford's, in Washington.

Miss Soldene and her troupe perform this week in Toronto.

Mr. E. L. Davenport was last week at DeBar's Theatre, in St. Louis, and this week Mr. G. L. Fox has entertained the frequenters of the house.

Miss Carlotta Leclercq was this week at the Boston Museum.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson was this week at the Boston Theatre, and Mr. Mayo goes there next week.

Mme. Ristori was this week at McVicker's, in Chicago, and Mrs. Lander was at the Chicago Academy.

Mr. Ben DeBar has opened a new theatre in Montreal.

Miss Lucille Western was this week at the Providence Opera-house.

Mr. Boucicault was this week at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, Miss May Nunez, late of the Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association, of New-York, acts *Claire*, in "The Shaughraun," with him.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Holborn Theatre, in London, is now called the "Mirror Theatre."

A Mlle. Bianca Lablache has made a successful appearance at the Teâtro Mercadante, in Naples, in Meyerbeer's "Dinorah."

Rota, the dancer, is dead.

A new opera, "Alba Fiouta," by Baron Crescimanno, has not been very successful at the Florence Pergola.

Neither Mme. Nilsson nor M. Maurel are as yet engaged for Russia next season.

M. Sardou's "Haine" has just been played at Bordeaux, and proved a sad failure.

Stoltz has been engaged for Trieste, also for the 1875-6 season at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The season is over at Cairo. At the farewell performance Fricci, Waldemann, Fancelli, Pandolfini, Stagno, Marsen, Milesi, and Medini sang, and Bottesini conducted.

Mme. Essipoff will not go to England this year. She has been very ill, but is now in St. Petersburg. *Figaro* says: "It is a little girl, and is to be called Annette."

Mr. J. S. Clarke has reappeared for twelve nights at the Charing Cross Theatre, in London, and played *Wellington de Boots* in Stirling Coyne's rechristened comedy, "A Widow Hunt," and *Toodles*, in the farce of the same name. A new drama will be produced at the close of his engagement.

$160,000 MADE IN TWO MONTHS.

A WALL STREET OPERATION.

The banking-house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., No. 12 Wall street, who deal in stock privileges, have paid this enormous sum to their customers during this short space of time. Some persons have made as high as $6,000 from only $100 originally invested, and many have made $1,000 and over from only $50. They paid in a single day over $40,000, for which only $3,000 was received, or $37,000 net profit to various people. They employ continuously from twelve to fifteen competent book-keepers and assistants. With this strong force they are often compelled to remain at their work till midnight. This energetic firm well deserves the credit of being the leading house in their branch of business, and it is most wonderful to acknowledge that they have established this business in the short space of five years.

They have customers who reside in nearly every State of the Union, also the Dominion of Canada—even from the Island of Cuba they receive orders from persons who are continually dealing in stocks. Their business has become so extensive that two experienced correspondents are employed to attend to their advertising accounts. Their cards may be read in every first-class newspaper published in the United States. To this they attribute a portion of their success. We advise those desiring to place their business with a firm possessing the very highest record for uprightness and who conduct their business upon honest principles, to deal with this house.

They also issue a weekly report of the condition of affairs in Wall street, which they are glad to mail free, for one year, to any one who desires and contemplates speculating. Send for it.—*Evening Mail.*

RAPID TRANSIT.

A meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Rapid Transit Association was held last evening at No. 654 Fifth avenue, with Alderman Robert McCafferty in the chair. The news of the passage of the Rapid Transit bill by the Senate was received with enthusiasm, and it was resolved that 100 guns be fired in honor of the occasion. Resolutions of thanks to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of this City, and the Senate and Assembly for their action in the matter, were offered and unanimously adopted.

Of late years advertising has assumed a very important phase—in fact, has become a science in business, and no one has done more or as much to make it so as George P. Rowell & Co., of New-York. Their prompt and systematic mode of transacting their business has gained the confidence of all large advertisers, and has raised them in a few years from one of the smallest to the leading advertising house in the world.—*Maple Leaves, New-York City.*

WHEN YOUR LIVER is out of order, use Dr. Jayne's SANATIVE PILLS, and you will bring back this organ to a healthy condition, and get rid of many distressing symptoms.—*Advertisement.*

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

BY R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, N. Y.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure, and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who is daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged, and have almost made up their minds never to take another dose of medicine, nor be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their cases would be deplorable indeed. But lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you: one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating, caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription, which has received the loudest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs, that continual drain that is sapping from your systems all your former elasticity and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful, may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper workings of your systems are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use is kept up for a reasonable length of time the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from my pamphlet on diseases peculiar to your sex, sent on receipt of two stamps. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

Practice versus Theory.

The theory of disease accepted by physicians is, that symptoms are merely sympathetic indications of its existence, and have in most instances little or nothing to do with fixing its locality. Their practice, however, is diametrically opposed to their theory, for they administer medicines which affect symptoms only. The remarkable cures of dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, rheumatism, general debility, urinary and kidney troubles, and malarial fevers, wrought by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS could never have been accomplished by remedies which addressed themselves merely to the removal of any one of the manifold and complicated symptoms to which those maladies give rise. Acting, as the Bitters do, directly upon the stomach and tributary organs, overcoming their irregularities and endowing them with renewed vigor, they control, as it were, the springs of vitality, purifying and giving them fresh impetus, and dispersing all those harrassing symptoms which proceeded from their misdirection or contamination.

Another Sufferer Cured.—Discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers, and feet; suffered fearfully for three years; tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA effected a complete cure. ELLEN SMITH, No. 72 Plane st., Fall River, Mass.

Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

It is Amazing

that people neglect their teeth so shamefully. SOZODONT, used with a brush of medium hardness, would keep any set of teeth in excellent condition always. Do not forget this great fact.

Atkinson's White Rose.

(Genuine,) 55c. a bottle; Camphor, (pure,) 25c. ℔ ℔. W. M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av., one door above 27th st., New-York.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway. Twelve years' practical experience. The new Post Office is being furnished with our electric Annunciators. Look out for cheap improvements.

Baby Carriage—The Novelty.

Send stamp for Circular to L. P. TIBBALS' toy store, 820 Broadway, third door below 12th st. Repairing done.

How to Bleach White Clothing Beautifully white, without injury to the texture. Use PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Engraving and Printing of every description. Established 1840.

For Enfeebled and Debilitated Constitutions the PERUVIAN SYRUP is just the medicine needed.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.

Neat and portable as a tooth-brush.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.

Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

Lundborg's Perfumes

Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

DAVIDSON—WANDELL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, May 12, 1875, by Rev. Mr. Conger, JOHN G. DAVIDSON, of New-York City, to Miss MARY L., daughter of R. T. Wandell, Esq., of Vanderplancks, N. Y.

HULST—TERRY.—At Milwaukee, Wis., May 12, 1875, by Rev. J. L. Dudley, at the home of the bride's mother, Miss FLORENCE TERRY to NELSON P. HULST, Ph. D., all of Milwaukee.

SCRIBNER—SKIDMORE.—On Thursday, May 13, at the Church of the Covenant, by Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, JOHN BLAIR SCRIBNER to LUCY H. SKIDMORE, daughter of Mr. Joseph R. Skidmore, all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On the 12th inst., after a lingering illness, FREDERICK R. ANDERSON, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., on Sunday, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BLAKE.—On Friday, 14th inst., REBECCA, relict of the late James Blake, aged 64 years and 2 months.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 319 West 51st st., on Monday next, May 17, at 1 P. M.

BRUNNER.—Lost, May 7, on the ill-fated steamer Schiller, JOHN JACOB BRUNNER, of St. Gall, Switzerland, member of the firm of H. & J. J. Brunner, of this City.

BUHLER.—On Thursday May 13, at his residence in this City, CHRISTIAN F. BUHLER, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Wainwright Memorial Church, corner of West 11th st. and Waverly place, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 9 A. M. Interment at Hyde Park, Dutchess County.

BARMORE.—On Thursday morning, May 13, ALFRED BARMORE, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Robert Barclay, No. 32 East 14th st., on Saturday, 15th inst., at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At his residence, Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday, 12th inst., WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, in the 76th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Monday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 8 o'clock A. M., stopping at Barrytown.

CONOVER.—At Princeton, N. J., on May 13, CAROLINE, daughter of the late Commodore T. A. Conover, United States Navy.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church, Princeton, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

DITTO.—On Friday, May 14, JOSEPH DITTO, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Edwin Bennett, No. 427 East 51st st., on Sunday, May 16, at 3 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

DE VINNE.—On Thursday, 13th inst., of pneumonia, JOHN AUGUSTUS DE VINNE, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral from the house of his father, Rev. Daniel De Vinne, West Morrisania, on Sunday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

FIELD.—At Plainfield, N. J., on the 14th inst., GULIELMA, daughter of the late Robert Field.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase, on Second Day, the 17th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at White Plains to meet the 10:05 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

FELLOWES.—On Wednesday morning, May 12, at his residence No. 570 5th av., WILLIAM FELLOWES, of Staten Island, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of 44th st. and Madison av., at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

☞ New-Orleans and Louisville papers please copy.

HAIT.—At Peekskill, on the 12th inst., Mrs. MARY A. HAIT, relict of the late Seth Hait.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

HAWS.—On Thursday, May 13, FRANCES E., wife of John P. Haws, of this City, and daughter of Thomas M. Millett, of Savannah, Ga.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, 127th st., near 4th av., on Sunday, 16th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

☞ Savannah papers please copy.

LEGGETT.—In Brooklyn, Sixth day, the 14th inst., SARAH, widow of the late Abraham Leggett, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 383 Hamilton st., First day, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M.

MEGAREY.—At the residence of her daughter, Monticello, New-York, on Thursday, the 13th, JANE H. WALDRON, wife of Alexander Megarey, deceased.

The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery, on Saturday, (15th,) at 3 o'clock.

MILLER.—At Rahway, N. J., May 13, 1875, CORNELIUS S. MILLER, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Second Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, 16th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

PETHICK.—Friday, May 14, JULIA J. PETHICK, daughter of Elizabeth and the late William Pethick.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, May 17, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of South 3d and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

POWER.—On Thursday morning, May 13, at the Hotel Brunswick, JOHN H. POWER.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Saturday morning, 15th inst., at 9 o'clock.

ROWE.—At Newton Centre, Mass., Thursday, May 13, 1875, SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of G. M. Rowe, and daughter of John Brown, late of Harlem, New-York.

Interment at Green-Wood this (Saturday) morning at 11:30 o'clock.

SANDFORD.—On Wednesday evening, May 12, CHARLES SANDFORD, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 19 East 16th st., Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

SEYMOUR.—On Thursday, the 13th inst., JULIA, eldest daughter of William Seymour.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of her father, No. 45 West 56th st., on Sunday next at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment on Monday.

SHAW.—At the Windsor Hotel, May 14, CHARLES G. SHAW, aged 55 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 17th inst., at Presbyterian Church, corner 5th av. and 19th st., at 11 A. M.

SPEAR.—On Thursday, May 13, LAURA FRANCES, eldest daughter of the late Charles Spear, aged 25 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 307 Lexington av., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS.—At Pilatka, Fla., on the 11th inst., after a short and severe illness, JOHN M. THOMAS, Jr., youngest son of John M. Thomas, of No. 15 Cornelia st., aged 22 years, 1 month, and 17 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO REMOVE TARTAR FROM THE TEETH—Use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

MUCH SICKNESS, UNDOUBTEDLY, WITH children, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by Worms. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be absolutely sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a box.

MANY PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY BY cramps in the limbs. A plentiful application of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment will give instant relief. Cramps come on suddenly, and it is not well to wait until the attack: go and buy a bottle at once and have it ready, waiting for the dolorous wretch.

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THE TIMES OF TO-MORROW WILL CONTAIN, IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL STORY, A NUMBER OF SPECIAL ARTICLES ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

CURRENT LITERATURE—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

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Interesting letters from THE TIMES staff of HOME and FOREIGN correspondents.

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ALL THE CITY and suburban intelligence.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE TIMES has made arrangements with Mr. THOMAS HARDY, author of "Far From the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c., for a new story to be written exclusively for its columns. It will be commenced in THE TIMES in a few weeks. Mr. R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of THE TIMES during the coming Summer.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
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THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

THE HOUSEHOLD ART COMPANY

Of Boston will have a special sale of some of its artistic work, including some rare antiques, at the rooms of the Messrs. LEAVITT & Co., Clinton Hall, New-York—sale positive—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, among which will be found choice side-boards and dining-room furniture, book-cases, and library tables, peculiar cabinets and chests of drawers, writing-tables in variety, work-tables, stands, rare mirrors, brass-work, old china and pottery, embroidered rugs, fine old Spanish chairs, lounges, small tables, paper-cases, &c., &c., &c.

The special designs are by Mr. Elliott.

Catalogues can be had of the Messrs. LEAVITT and of The Household Art Company of Boston. To be seen on Tuesday evening and afterward.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, BELTS, Knee Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces, and Crutches at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st. Lady in attendance.

STUTTERING.—U. S. STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (Dr. White,) 417 4th av., N. Y.; best references; no pay until perfectly cured. Call or send for circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
REMOVAL.

The Branch Office of this Company, corner of 4th av. and 27th st., has been removed to No. 940 Broadway, corner of 22d st.

The Company has also Branch Offices at:
Nos. 55 to 61 Hudson st.
No. 296 Canal st., corner of Broadway.
No. 696 Broadway, corner of 4th st.
Grand Central Depot, corner of 45th st.
New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Depot, West 30th st.

The attention of shippers is particularly called to the advantages offered by the Company in facilities for late afternoon shipments.

ALL BUSINESS RECEIVED AT OFFICES BEFORE 6 P. M. WILL BE FORWARDED BY TRAINS LEAVING SAME NIGHT, except matter for Poughkeepsie and local points between there and New-York, which must be received by 5 P. M. Business received at the offices, 45th and 30th sts., up to the time of departure of trains.

SPECIAL RATES

for the forwarding of business packages from New-York, of Seed-men, Publishers and News-dealers; also for Samples, Advertisements, Circulars, Hand-bills and Posters, Sheet Music, Insurance Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Wood Cuts and Electrotypes.

Packages of the above described articles, not exceeding two pounds in weight and $10 in value, to any office of this company....................25 cents each

If weighing over two pounds and not exceeding five pounds and $10 in value, to any office of this Company, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania....................25 cents each

Or in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Kentucky....................40 cents each

And in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri....................50 cents each

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
General Offices, No. 65 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-paged 12mo. pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE TO HORSEMEN.

A card published as an advertisement in several of the daily papers stating it to be a fact that we had lost the use of several of our horses by the Goodenough Shoes, was unauthorized by us, and is entirely untrue. When practicing at the Rink and elsewhere, our horses were shod by the Goodenough Company, cheaply, well, and to our satisfaction.

THE BARNUM UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION COMPANY,
By S. H. HURD, Treasurer.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 15, 1875, will close at this office, as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 8 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.

THIS DAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., any quantity of household furniture five loads of odds and ends, together with a great assortment of rubbish, elegant chandeliers, &c.

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FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
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R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

RUPTURE AND PHYSICAL DEFORMITIES successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, (principal of the late firm of Marsh & Co.) at his old office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church. No connection with any other office in this city.

BUREAU OF TRANSLATION OF ANCIENT and Modern Languages. A. CHESTER, Director, No. 47 East 10th st., New-York.

BUTTER.—BEST ALDERNEY FOR SALE BY W. H. JACKSON, grocer, No. 182 5th av., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

THE AERIAL WORLD:

A POPULAR ACCOUNT OF THE PHENOMENA AND LIFE OF THE ATMOSPHERE. By G. HARTWIG, M. and P. D. 1 vol., 8vo. With Eight Chromo-lithographic plates and wood cuts. Price, $6.

The plan which I proposed to myself, in writing this book, was not to enter into minute details or learned disquisitions, such as would be required in a Handbook of Meteorology. My less ambitious aim was merely to give a general view of the phenomena of the atmosphere, to point out the manifold relations between the aerial ocean and man, and to describe the life of which it is the ever-busy scene.—*Extract from Preface.*

II.

A NEW VOLUME OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SERIES.

THE LIFE AND GROWTH OF LANGUAGE:

AN OUTLINE OF LINGUISTIC SCIENCE. By WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in Yale College. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1 50.

The doctrines taught in this volume are of the class of those which have long been widely prevalent among students of man and his institutions: and they only need to be exhibited as amended and supported, not crowded out or overthrown, by the abundant new knowledge which the century has yielded, in order to win an acceptance well nigh universal.—*Extract from Preface.*

III.

A NEW VOLUME OF THE POPULAR SCIENCE LIBRARY.

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Under the general title of the "Popular Science Library" will be issued a series of neat and attractive books, at the uniform price of a dollar each, that shall bring the varied and important results of modern scientific inquiry within easy reach of all classes of readers. The "Popular Science Library" will contribute to this desirable object by presenting a series of volumes—original, translations, reprints, and abridgments—with copious illustrations, in all the departments of science that are of practical and popular interest. It will take a free range in its choice of subjects, and treat them in a way that will be most interesting and profitable to general readers.

The following works have just been issued, to be followed by others of a similar character, from time to time. Price, $1 each.

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THE SCIENCE OF MUSIC. By SEDLEY TAYLOR.

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ENGLISH MEN OF SCIENCE: Their Nature and Nurture. By FRANCIS GALTON.

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Well sustains its reputation for vigorous and racy writing.—*New-York Tribune.*

A model periodical.—*Philadelphia Press.*

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COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIFTY-FIRST VOLUME.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR JUNE, 1875.

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LAW REPORTS.

THE FERGUSON DIVORCE.

UNWHOLESOME DEVELOPMENTS AT THE TRIAL—AFFIDAVITS SHOWING THE INTIMACY BETWEEN ROWE AND MRS. FERGUSON—THEY TRIED TO PLACE THE CHILD IN A CONVENT.

The divorce suit of Ferguson against Ferguson was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Lawrence. The parties to this case (of which mention has already been made) are Mr. Henry C. Ferguson, of the firm of Ferguson & Co., No 4 Pine street, New-York, his wife, Louisa A. Ferguson, and Mr. Edwin Rowe, sugar importer, of No. 4 Burling slip and No. 47 St. James place, Brooklyn. They all resided in the fashionable quarter of Brooklyn, known as the "Hill," and were members of the "Amaranth," an amateur dramatic and literary society, composed of the young people of the neighborhood. Mrs. Ferguson, who is a handsome blonde of twenty-eight, possessed considerable dramatic taste, and had long been regarded as one of the most talented members of the association. On Dec. 17, 1873, she appeared on the stage at the Brooklyn Academy of Music as *Rosetta*, in "The Thumping Legacy," and *Theresa*, in "The Maid of Croissey;" on Dec. 27 following as *Lady Franklin*, in Bulwer's comedy of "Money;" on Feb 13, 1874, as *Naomi*, in Robertson's comedy of "School," and on April 15 of the same year as *Nerissa*, in "The Merchant of Venice." She was also soprano in the choir of Rev. Dr. Porteus' church. Shortly after entering the club she was thrown into the society of Mr. Rowe, and an attachment sprang up between them, which in the end brought ruin and disgrace on two households. She passed the Summer of 1874, with her daughter Mabel, aged four years, at a private boarding-house in Walden, Orange County, N. Y. Here, unknown to her husband, she received the visits of Rowe. On her return from the country, the intimacy between herself and Rowe became so apparent that it was the talk of the neighborhood. The husband, although at times suspicious, was not aroused to the true state of the case until the elopement of Mrs. Ferguson with her paramour, which occurred in February last. The guilty pair went from this city to New Haven, Berlin, and Middletown, Conn., and to various towns in New England, at all of which they passed as man and wife. At the different hotels they were registered as "L. E. Lewis and lady," "Henry H. Houghton and wife," and "E. Rowe and wife." In all cases they occupied the same room and conducted themselves in every respect as married people. Meantime Mr. Ferguson had dispatched James Dunne, the well-known detective, on their track. Rowe, hearing of this, started for Canada, taking with him the unfortunate wife and her child. Arriving at Montreal, they went to the Convent of Monte St. Marie, in the outskirts of the city, where they endeavored to negotiate for the care of Mabel during their intended absence in Europe. The Sisters of the Convent, however, refused to receive the child, and the fugitives were forced to continue their journey. At Portland, Me., Mrs. Ferguson and her daughter were arrested and taken back to New-York by Detective Dunne. An attempt was then made by the mutual friends of the parties to bring about a reconciliation, but without effect. The husband brought suit in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce, alleging adultery as his ground of action. The wife shortly afterward brought suit for alimony and the custody of her child. The complaint, on the part of the plaintiff, was supported by a variety of evidence, all tending to show a criminal degree of intimacy between his wife and Rowe. Mrs. Ferguson, in her answer, set up a general denial, alleging that she had left her home on account of the jealousy and ill usage of her husband, and that her intercourse with Rowe, while imprudent, was without criminality.

The additional testimony submitted yesterday consisted of twelve affidavits on the part of the plaintiff, and one on the part of the defendant. Two Sisters of the Convent of Monte St. Marie, in Montreal, deposed that Mr. Rowe, accompanied by Mrs. Ferguson, appeared at the convent on April 17, and endeavored to induce them to receive the little girl Mabel as a permanent inmate of the institution. This they declined to do, on the ground that the child was not seven years of age, and therefore not qualified for admittance.

John Ryan, a cab-driver in Montreal, testified in his deposition that on the date above mentioned he drove Mr. Rowe, Mrs. Ferguson, and little Mabel to the convent, and that after remaining half an hour they returned to the carriage, the little child crying, and begging her mother not to leave her there. Mrs. Ferguson promised that she would not. During the drive home Mr. Rowe asked Ryan whether, in case he placed the child in the convent, it would be possible to get her out again by legal means. The driver replied that he thought not.

Amos D. Robert, a sleeping-car conductor, of Montreal, stated in his affidavit that on Monday, April 19, Mr. Rowe, Mrs. Ferguson, and the little girl took passage in his train from Montreal to Portland. On reaching their destination Rowe asked the conductor for the best hotel in the city, and was told to go to the Falmouth. During the night the lady and gentleman occupied the same sleeping compartment. He fully identified the photographs shown him as those of Mrs. Ferguson and the child, and accurately described the appearance of Mr. Rowe.

The husband himself in his affidavit swears that the defendant in conversations with him after her return tacitly confessed her guilt, and blamed Rowe for inducing her to take the course she had taken. These statements she made freely and without any attempt on his part to draw her out. He emphatically denied her assertion that she was only allowed to see her child for ten minutes, and said that she was with the child for at least three hours, and was at liberty to visit her at any time she pleased. Her mother, he says, is well off, her property being assessed at a low valuation for $23,000.

Charles H. Colton, of No. 193 Greene avenue, deposed that he was acquainted with all the parties in the case. The conduct of Mrs. Ferguson and Rowe was particularly disgraceful, and several months before her elopement became the common talk of the neighborhood. He mentioned several instances, the details of which are unfit for publication. Rowe, he said, was well known in the neighborhood as a bold and daring libertine. Bradford H. Knapp, of No. 194 Greene avenue, corroborated the statement of Mr. Colton. Several other affidavits of similar effect to the foregoing were also submitted.

On the part of Mrs. Ferguson an affidavit was read denying that she had ever confessed improper conduct on her part with Mr. Rowe, and also that she never intended to abandon her child at Montreal. If the Sisters so understood her they were mistaken. She merely wished to secure the admission of herself and child to the institution to study. She further adds, "I had no more intention of abandoning my child than I had of returning to my husband." She also contradicted the declarations of Mr. Ferguson, and Esther and Henrietta Yale, that she had had a three hours' interview with Mabel on her return, and says she was only allowed to see the latter for ten minutes. Her mother's income is about $1,500 per annum.

Chauncey Shaffer appeared for the plaintiff and A. Oakey Hall for the defendant.

The court reserved its decision.

A VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, before Judge Van Brunt, the trial of the suit of Francis S. Sinclair against the City, to recover $6,000, the value of iron alleged to have been lost by the breaking down of Pier No. 46 East River in August, 1872, was continued. At the time mentioned the plaintiff was engaged in unloading 160 tons of iron from the brig Maggie S. Coville. After a portion of the metal had been landed the pier gave way, and the iron was precipitated into the river. One hundred and thirteen tons out of the whole amount was recovered, and suit brought against the City for the loss on the balance. On the part of the defense it was proved that the Superintendent of Docks had warned the stevedores of the condition of the pier some hours before the accident had occurred, and had requested them to discontinue work. This statement was flatly contradicted by the witnesses for the prosecution. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,280 93.

A HOTEL THIEF SENTENCED.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney Rollins called up John Briggs, charged with grand larceny. The prisoner was seen in the hallway of the Merchant's Hotel, No. 41 Cortlandt street, by the bookkeeper of the establishment, and on being searched the entire personal effects of Mr. Benjamin S. Havens, a guest of the hotel, were found in his possession. On his way to the station-house Briggs dropped a key, which was found to open the door of Mr. Havens' room. On being arraigned Briggs pleaded guilty to the offense, and said he was a clerk and resided in Brooklyn. Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to four years in State Prison at hard labor.

THE RIGHT TO ERECT PIERS WITHIN ONE HUNDRED FEET OF EACH OTHER.

An application was made yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Lawrence, for an injunction to restrain the Staten Island Ferry Company from erecting a pier close to the one occupied by the Staten Island Railroad Company. This suit was brought under the act of the Legislature passed in 1857 forbidding the erection of piers within less than 100 feet of each other. The defense was that the Ferry Company acquired title to the land under water from one Goie, and that the effect of the act would be to take away private property without compensation.

The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

BENSON, THE ALLEGED FORGER, WANT TO GET OUT OF PRISON.

Affidavits were read yesterday before Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, in support of a motion for the discharge of L. S. Benson, now in Ludlow Street Jail on a charge of forging a title deed to the house and lot of Mrs. Maria D. C. Mason, in One Hundred and Twentieth street. The affidavits represent the prisoner as a man of excellent [illegible], though of loose business habits, which had in this instance rendered him the dupe of sharpers. Counsel also stated that the prisoner was a man more than ordinarily well educated, of considerable literary ability, the author of several works on astronomy and mathematics, and for these reasons a most unlikely person to be guilty of the crime with which he stood charged. Judge Lawrence remarked that the man's education had no bearing upon the case, and that the sole question that concerned the Court was, did he commit the fraud of which he was accused? Learned and talented men had often been guilty of the highest crimes known to the law, and the most accomplished forger in the criminal history of the State was a man distinguished for his ability and education. Affidavits were then submitted by the prosecution showing that Benson had been implicated in a number of other frauds, in addition to the one for which he was indicted. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

THE OPENING OF THE KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.

An appeal has been taken from the order confirming the order of the Commissioners for the opening of the King's Bridge Road. A motion was made yesterday in Supreme Court, General Term, to dismiss the appeal. The motion was based on alleged imperfections in the appeal papers and it was proposed to refer the question of their validity to Judge Donohue for decision. Judge Davis said he thought it would be a proper course to pursue. By consent of counsel, the further consideration of the matter was postponed until the case comes up on its merits.

PARDON OF A SMUGGLER.

David P. Harris, the Custom-house Inspector convicted about four months ago of being concerned in smuggling Havana cigars into this port, and sentenced to two years imprisonment, was pardoned yesterday by President Grant on the recommendation of many citizens of Dutchess County—who certified to his previous good character—and eleven of the jurors who convicted him.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Fry vs. Fry.—I think that the County Clerk was entitled to a reasonable commission upon the amount deposited with him, and that the sum charged, $5, was reasonable commission. Motion denied without costs.

McParlan et al. vs. McParlan et al.—I will grant the order to show cause, but cannot enjoin the defendant unless an undertaking is given. Code, sec. 223 and 18, N. Y. Reports.

Aherns vs. Bennett.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Skinner vs. Finck.—The answer does not deny any of the allegations in the complaint, but only the amount of the plaintiff's damages. It seems to me to be frivolous, and I therefore grant the motion with costs.

In the matter of Bancroft.—Reference ordered.

Hasbrouck, &c., vs. Fletcher et al.—Granted.

Frobisbee vs. Fitzpatrick.—When the objections to the cross interrogatories were stated on the argument before me, I was strongly inclined to the opinion that the objections were founded upon examining the pleadings. I am of the opinion that my first impression was erroneous, and I therefore overrule the objections.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Hooker vs. Martin.—Findings settled.

De Schweinitz vs. Sterne.—Complaint dismissed, without costs.

Colton et al. vs. Parsons et al.; Eidlitz et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.—Findings signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Booth et al. vs. O'Donnell.—Motion denied.

Ward vs. True.—The papers submitted do not justify the making of the order asked for.

By Judge Curtis.

Wilson vs. King.—Motion for allowance denied.

Brown vs. Gould.—Motion to restore cause to the calendar for May term denied.

COURT NOTES.

L. Frank, of No. 48 Courtlandt street, was held yesterday by Commissioner Shields, on a charge of selling liquor without payment of special tax.

Samuel Peterson, charged before Commissioner Shields with having deserted from the bark R. P. Buck, was discharged yesterday, the evidence failing to sustain the complaint.

Thomas Sweeney, of No. 537 West Twenty-eighth street, was held yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, on the charge of stealing $40 from the money-drawer of Michael Walters, a baker, at No. 68 Mott street.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, William Canavan and John Lucey, charged with stealing a quantity of lead pipe, valued at $80, from the premises No. 24 Thames street, pleaded guilty, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

Owen Buckley, charged with stabbing his two cousins, Mary Nolan and Ann Haggerty, in a tenement-house quarrel at No. 333 East Eleventh street, on the 28th of April, was found guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and sentenced by Judge Sutherland to four years in State Prison.

Christian Stork, of No. 17 Hudson street, a clerk in the store of James H. Lloyd, No. 21 John street, was held yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of stealing $2 50 worth of pictures from his employer, and Edward Donohue, of No. 19 Batavia street, was also held on the charge of receiving these pictures, knowing them to have been stolen.

THE EAST RIVER COLLISION.

Coroner Woltman yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of the four Costa children drowned by a collision between the steamer City of Hartford and the scow on which they lived, at Pier No. 24 East River, on the morning of the 3d inst. William Miner, Captain of the City of Hartford, testified: On Monday morning, the 3d inst., I came down the East River; it was flood tide; the wind was squally, and from west north-west; as I neared Pier No. 24 I rang two bells and hove the wheel hard a-starboard; a violent gust of wind came up that moment, and struck the vessel on the quarter; she refused to answer to the wheel; I tried to back her, but failed; she then went directly for the scow, striking her about five feet from the bow end; I thought my vessel would stop before reaching the scow; the scow, I think, was about half outside the pier; I generally slow up at the bridge pier, but, of course, I have to make allowances for wind and tide; I could not have done more to avoid the collision if my own children had been on board; I have been with the Hartford Company about thirteen years, and have been Captain of the City of Hartford since March last; I did not know until I got into the slip that any one was drowned; I never saw such a strong eddy as that was that morning.

Henry B. Strickland, pilot of the City of Hartford, testified: Capt. Miner rang one bell to shut her off at the bridge pier; at Pier No. 26 the Captain rang the jingle bell to back heavy; the helm of the steamer was put hard a starboard, but a strong gust of wind struck her on the quarter, and prevented her from steering off; the scow extended some distance outside the pier line; I have been a pilot about twenty-five years, and have been with the Hartford Steam-ship Company over six years.

Charles P. Smith, Captain of the steamer Sewanaka; Edwin M. Wadley, wheelsman of the City of Hartford, and several other witnesses were called, and gave corroborative testimony.

The jury then retired, and after an hour's deliberation found the following verdict: We find that Isabella, Julia, Theresa, and Joseph Costa came to their death by accidental drowning, caused by the collision of the City of Hartford with the scow known as No. 5, on the morning of May 3, 1875, and we consider that this melancholy occurrence calls for more caution on the part of the officers of steamers making their landings.

CONTRACT FOR PRINTING THE CITY RECORD.

The Board of Publication of the *City Record*, consisting of the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, and the Corporation Counsel, met yesterday for the purpose of awarding the contract for printing that paper for one year from May 1. Three proposals were received as follows:

Spectator Company (otherwise the *Graphic* Company)—60 cents per 1,000 "ems" for new matter; 15 cents do. for standing matter; tabular matter. 3 columns, $1 do.; 4 columns, $1 50 do.; paper, $13; press work, 90 cents; alterations, 60 cents.

I. G. Crankshaw—$1 per 1,000 "ems" for new matter; 15 cents do. for standing matter; tabular matter, 3 columns, $1 50; 4 columns, $1 80; paper, $15; press work, $1; alterations, 75 cents.

Martin B. Brown—70 cents per 1,000 "ems" for new matter; 8 cents do. for standing matter; tabular matter. 3 columns, 70 cents do.; 4 columns, $1 50; paper, $13; press work, 75 cents; alterations, 50 cents.

The contract was awarded to Mr. Brown, he being the lowest bidder on the aggregate amount of the items.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale made at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, May 14, was one by William Kennelly, who, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of the Sheriff, disposed of a large plot of lots on East Eighty-sixth street, north side, 125 feet east of Second avenue, extending through to Eighty-seventh street, having a frontage on Eighty-sixth street of 280 feet, and on Eighty-seventh street of 169.7 feet. The property was sold for $55,257, (including a mortgage, with interest amounting to $47,257,) to W. H. Lea and Augustus L. Brown, parties in interest to the legal proceedings.

The following legal auctions were adjourned, viz.: Sale by Richard V. Harnett of four lots, two on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, north side, and two on West One Hundred and Fifty-third street, south side, west of Tenth avenue, adjourned to the 21st inst.; sale by James M. Miller of seven houses and lots on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue adjourned to the 28th inst., and sale by V. K. Stevenson of the plot of land bounded by Helen, Lewis, Ella, and Morrisania avenues, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, adjourned to June 15.

We desire to call special notice to the proposed sale on Wednesday of next week, by J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, of the valuable property located on Ocean Parkway and Coney Island avenue and adjacent streets and avenues just outside the city limits of Brooklyn. In all, 750 lots are advertised to be sold, and the auction is one which should attract the attention of capitalists.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day the following sales, all but the last named taking place at the Exchange, are announced:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. Odell, Esq., Referee, of twenty three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, each 21.3 by 55, with lots 100.8 feet deep, on West Ninety-second street, north side, 100 feet east of Ninth avenue. Also, similar sale, E. L. Parris, Esq., Referee, of the water ground and land under water at the foot of East Seventeenth street, north-east corner of Avenue C.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 215 and 217 East Twenty-fifth street, north side, near Third avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, a plot 59.5 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Forty-first street, south side, 320 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, at Plainfield, N. J., on the ground, at 12 M., executor's sale of the following property: One plot, 51 by 255, on Greenbrook avenue; one plot, 50 by 125, on Stiner place; six acres of land on Greenbrook avenue and Somerset street; one frame store and dwelling on the corner of Somerset and Chatham streets, and one three-story brick store on Cherry street, near Second street.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, MAY 14.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 plot, East 86th st., extending through to East 87th st., 125 ft. e. of 2d av., front on 86th st. 280 ft., front on 87th st. 169.7 ft., depth about 200 ft. $55,257

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We make a specialty of taking full charge and management of property in this City and Brooklyn, give particular and personal attention to collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, assessments, &c., relieving owners of all trouble, annoyance, and anxiety in regard to the care of their property. Our references being some of the leading business gentlemen of this City, we shall be pleased to furnish them when requested.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 78 ST. Mark's place, together with the furniture, two large pier glasses, two large chandeliers, carpets; everything will be left in the house from top to bottom; two sets of stairs, nineteen rooms and eight pantries: between the front and back room on the first floor are two wash-basins: the second floor the same, bath and water-closets; the folding doors and all doors in the parlor are of mahogany; wash-house outside of the kitchen, with three wash-tubs; the house is 25 feet front and 52 feet deep. Terms liberal—$6,000 cash, the rest on bond and mortgage for five years. For further information or particulars, apply to C. D. MEYER, No. 28 2d av.

ADJACENT TO 5TH AV. AND THE GRAND ENTRANCE INTO CENTRAL PARK, ON 56TH ST. AND 57TH ST., (THE WIDE PALACE STREET OF THE CITY.)—The four handsomest parcels of BUILDING LOTS now to be bought; all excavated for immediate IMPROVEMENT. For sale singly or in plots at decided BARGAINS. Easy terms.
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F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

$10,000 TO $20,000 WANTED ON B. and M.; first-class property, at six per cent. for five years. JAMES BROWNING, No. 371 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE MONUMENT HOTEL, IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property in the very heart of Richmond, at the head of Capitol Hill, at the corner of Grace and Ninth sts., will be sold on the 27TH OF MAY next, by public auction, unless previously sold privately. It offers a rare chance for a great speculation in the capital of the Old Dominion, the rising city of the South. Terms most liberal. A photograph of it can be seen at this office. If he cannot sell it the owner wishes to borrow on it, by the 25th of May, or before, $3,500 for three years, at 8 per cent. Refer to No. 601 Grace st., Richmond.

FOR SALE—NEWARK, N. J.—ONE OF THE choicest and most desirable residences in Newark, situated on High st., overlooking the city and surrounding country. Street nicely paved, and location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty, surrounded by first-class improvements; house is large and roomy, three-story frame, containing sixteen rooms, heated by steam, and contains every modern improvement; finished in first-class manner, and in perfect order. Lot, 100x200 feet, laid out in lawn and flowers; large quantity of choice fruit. Will be sold low and on very easy terms. For further particulars address
KING & BOND,
No. 791 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE AT Oyster Bay, on Long Island Sound, finely located, convenient to bathing, beach, boating, &c.; good house, thirteen rooms, servants' rooms, cellar, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c.; carriage-house, stable, and ice-house, all in perfect repair; two and a half acres, finely laid out and ornamented, and bounded by three streets. Price, $12,000, with furniture, new piano, &c.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN HARTFORD, CONN.—A PLEASANT country seat, with a large stone mansion; 17 acres of land, with apple, pear, and forest trees; a lawn 800x200 feet, with a pond safe for children; the street line 900 feet, with hedge and elms. Address Post Office Box No. 235 or S. J. BERTOR, No. 240 Main st., Hartford; for photographic views, &c., call on Mr. PHILLIPS ABBOTT, care of C. F. BLAKE, No. 16 Murray st., New-York City.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FORTY CHOICE lots on Jersey City Heights, TUESDAY, May 18, at 2 P. M., on the premises; high ground, fine views, first-class improvements; only eighteen minutes from foot of Liberty street, New-York, by Newark and New-York Railroad to Bergen Avenue Station. For maps and free passes apply to L. E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 79 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—MORRISTOWN, N. J.— A house with six bed-rooms, bath, &c.; excellent stable, garden, and orchard; high ground, near depot; free from malaria and mosquitos. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st. THEO. AYRES, Morristown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE-HOUSE, seven rooms: seven acres of the best of land: near salt water and ocean; splendid location for a country-seat; price $1,500. Address S. J. W., Post Office Box No. 16 Southampton, Long Island.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 30 Pine st., offer for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished, some elegant properties; mountain cliff, side, or ridge opposite.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COTTAGE, completely furnished, on Long Island, forty miles from Hunter's Point; two minutes from depot. Apply to owner, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d av.

SHORE FRONT VILLA.—TEN ROOMS; modern conveniences, beautiful neighborhood, absolutely healthy; one hour from City; $9,000; several others. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

AN OFFER WANTED FOR A BEAUTIFUL residence in Elizabeth, thirty per cent. below cost; eighty per cent. can remain on mortgage.
JAQUES, No. 189 Broadway.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE at Babylon, L. I., for $16,000; sixty-five acres; good buildings. Address JAMES BAYLIS, Babylon.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION—
NO. 213 EAST 13TH ST.
BY E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.

At public auction, on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Under the direction of E. D. GALE, Esq., Referee, The four-story English basement brown-stone house, with lot, No. 213 East 13th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Lot, 16.6x103.3.
COUDERT BROS., No. 49 Wall st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
Of house and lease of lot
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 18,
At 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps and particulars at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—OF FOUR VALUABLE LOTS NORTH SIDE OF 55TH ST., 325 FEET WEST OF 6TH AV.
ON TUESDAY, MAY 18.
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps and particulars at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
CHOICE REAL ESTATE.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON
Ocean Park-way and Coney Island av.,

to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, at public auction,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19,

at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, by J. COLE, Auctioneer.

750

beautifully-located residence lots in the most charming park suburbs of Brooklyn, in the town of Flatbush, nearly adjoining Prospect Park, fronting on the great park avenues, and every way deriving the utmost advantages from city improvements of the highest class, while enjoying an exemption from the burden of city taxes—a saving of four-fifths to holders of these lots.

The tract is ALREADY FINELY IMPROVED. The locality is thirty-five minutes by horse car to Hamilton Ferry, three and a half miles from Brooklyn City Hall, and five miles from City Hall, New-York, equi-distant with Central Park.

The streets and avenues are now settled, having been established by the town survey and adopted as public streets and avenues, and were laid out with a liberal hand, which has given them good width, thus securing permanency as well as uniformity.

The Rapid-Transit Steam Road,

now being laid on Gravesend av., which will be

IN OPERATION IN A FEW WEEKS

to city line, and to Hamilton Ferry within a few months, will pass through a portion of this property, and make it as easy of access as any within two miles of New-York is now by horse car, or twenty minutes to Hamilton Ferry and half an hour to New-York.

The proprietors of the tract are now building a handsome depot structure on the corner of Avenue C and Gravesend av., established as Turner's Station, on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railway, for the accommodation of passengers and railroad business.

Maps are now ready at the office of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau st., New-York; T. J. NORTHALL, Esq., Attorney, No. 9 Willoughby st., and at the office of J. COLE, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE by Trustees.

ESTATE OF JAMES BOORMAN.

75 Acres of Land on the Hudson River,
AT
SCARBOROUGH,
NEXT STATION SOUTH OF SING SING.
To be sold in plots for
BUILDING SITES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction,
On THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875, at 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the undersigned Trustees,

SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND AT SCARBOROUGH, on the Hudson River, being a portion of the estate of James Boorman. The land has been divided into some sixteen plots, many of which comprise some of the finest building sites for the erection of suburban residences within thirty miles of the City of New-York, the views from several of them being unrivaled.

The plots fronting directly on the river have valuable WATER GRANTS, and one of them includes a wharf.

This property is directly opposite the Railroad Depot at Scarborough, and between the Hudson River and Broadway.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.

Full particulars and lithographic maps can be obtained from Messrs. KNOX & MASON, Attorneys, No. 74 Broadway; ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; Mr. GEO. W. CARTWRIGHT, Civil Engineer, Sing Sing.

SIXTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

ADAM NORRIE,
JAMES BOORMAN JOHNSTON, } Trustees.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PLAINFIELD (N. J.) property, to be sold in the City of Plainfield on SATURDAY, May 15, at 1 P. M., by A. J. Bleecker & Son. All the real estate of the late Mr. Firman Coon, consisting of a building lot on Green Brook av., near Somerset st., about 51 feet by 225; a building lot on Stiner place, about 50 feet by 125; a plot of ground corner of Somerset st. and Green Brook av., fronting on Somerset st. about 584 feet, and about 441 feet on Green Brook av., containing about six acres of fine building lots; a frame store and dwelling corner Somerset and Chatham sts.—a valuable business corner; the brick store and lot on Cherry, near 2d st., occupied by Gavitt & Co., a substantial and fine business location. Title perfect. Terms easy.
DAVID J. COON, Executor.

Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 135 Broadway, corner of Cedar st., Home building, New-York, or of A. L. BLEECKER & MUMFORD, opposite depot, Plainfield.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—AT GLEN COVE, LONG Island, the residence of the late Capt. J. G. Russell, a very desirable place; house and grounds (about seven acres) in fine condition: excellent garden, already made; large coach house, perfectly healthy, no mosquitoes; fine trout fishing near by; reached by steamer Seawanhaka, or Long Island Railroad; depot two minutes' walk from house; several trains daily. Apply to F. E. SMITH, Glen Cove, or No. 20 Hamilton av., Brooklyn.

AT ENGLEWOOD—FROM JUNE 1, FOR TWO or three months, a completely furnished house, with use of horse and carriage, cow, garden, and ground, five acres, well stocked with fruit, vegetables, and poultry,) billiard-room, &c.; to a small private family only, at moderate rent. Apply to ARCHIBALD TAYLOR, No. 215 Church st.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS A SMALL house nicely furnished, containing nine rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, and wash-house: garden has every variety of fruit. Possession can be given immediately. Good reference required. Address B. C., Box No. 221 Sing Sing Post Office.

SOMERVILLE.—TO LET—BRICK DWELLING, eleven rooms, in perfect order; lot large; fine garden; abundance of fruit trees and flowers; most desirably located; fifteen trains each way daily; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN W. TAYLOR, Somerville, N. J.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOUSE TO LET. —Furnished house, stable, seven acres in garden and vineyard; gardener in charge to furnish fruits and vegetables; Hudson Highlands, by the river; fifteen minutes' drive north from Newburg railroad depots and steamboats; cheap.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FINE COUNTRY residence; eleven rooms; one and a quarter hour from New-York on Erie Railroad; plenty of fruit, good boating, bathing, &c.; mountain air; terms for the Summer, $250. Address OWNER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

YONKERS.—TO LET—FOR SUMMER, DOUBLE house, handsomely furnished, large garden, fruit in abundance, fine lawn and shade, carriage-house, extensive view of the Hudson. Apply to LEWIS BALLARD, No. 109 Worth st., agency.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 53th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE, CONtaining eight rooms; forty miles from Hunter's Point, on the Long Island road; rent, $60 per month for the season. Apply to owner, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d av.

A FURNISHED THREE-STORY HOUSE to rent in 3d st. at about half rate to a desirable family; immediate possession and complete order. Apply to owner, No. 141 West 44th st.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A SMALL HOUSE containing eight rooms; a large garden and fruit trees: three minutes from depot; rent $400. Address M., Box No. 640 Orange, N. J.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, Swiss cottage, delightfully situated, handsomely furnished; rent moderate. Address LEWIS BALLARD, No. 109 Worth st., agency.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED—COUNtry seat at Morristown, half a mile from depot. Apply to JOHN HONE, Counselor at Law, No. 153 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NORWALK, Conn., to let. Address Post Office Box No. 600 at that place.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 200 West 23d st., south-west corner 7th av. Inquire of C. W. SANDFORD, No. 27 Chatham st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO RENT BY THE YEAR—A LIGHT, AIRY, well furnished room, 15x18, with 14 feet ceiling, in a public building. Apply to A. C. HOWLAND, Y. M. C. A. Building, corner 23d st. and 4th av., or H. T. LEE, No. 9 Pine st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to ower,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—STORE AND HOUSE, NO. 607 8TH AV., near 39th st.—Four stories, plate-glass front; 25 feet wide; best business location on avenue. Inquire of J. B. HOWSER, No. 223 6th av.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

MUSICAL.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SQUARE grand 7¼-octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $300; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.

Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

N. B.—Box for shipping.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

IRON STABLE-FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron, fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free.
JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, a handsome new set of double harness, suitable for carriage or phaeton; also two fine light single harness. Call at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

CARRIAGES.—A LARGE STOCK OF PHAETONS, Rockaways, top and no-top buggies, depot and other wagons of my own make at manufacturers' prices
CHS. GRUBE, No. 141 West Broadway.

MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK
SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY MEETING
will be held on MONDAY EVENING, May 17, 1875, at 7:45 o'clock, at Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d st.

Lesson—taught by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D.— "The Child Samuel."—First Samuel, iii., 1-10.

Addresses may be expected from delegates to the late Sunday-school Convention held at Baltimore.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 18, 1875, at 2 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the grounds of the institution. A train leaves Thirtieth Street Station, at 1 P. M., and returning will leave the institution at 5:17 P. M.
GEORGE A ROBBINS, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY for the Summer or year, with instruction if desired, at Mrs. CONOVER'S Home School, Old Bridge, N. J. Terms moderate.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,
No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts., open during the Summer.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN the country this Summer, by a young American, with a splendid European education. Address A. L., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FINE ARTS.

ART!

JOHN FAULKNER, R. H. A., prior to his departure for Europe, will exhibit his entire collection of WATER COLORS at the KURTZ GALLERY, 23d st. Now on exhibition.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N.Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA: Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds.
J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice! Ice! Ice!

The CONSUMERS' ICE CO., office, No. 146 Horatio st., will supply ice to families and offices at the following prices, viz.:

8 to 10 pounds daily	30c. per week.
12 to 15 pounds daily	40c. per week.
20 pounds daily	50c. per week.
25 pounds daily	60c. per week.
30 pounds daily and upward	30c. per 100 pounds.

Orders by mail promptly attended to

SHOW-CASES AT REDUCED PRICES.— The largest assortment of all styles and shapes in the City at HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S, No. 148 Chatham st.

ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN ELECtion for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the hospital, No. 8 West 16th st., on TUESDAY, the 18th of May, 1875. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION.

The public is hereby again cautioned not to receive checks made to our order, offered by a swindler for goods, he pretends to buy for our firm, as all such checks are fraudulent.
BERNHEIMER & SCHMID, Lion Brewery.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

THE INTEREST OF PULASKI BENJAMIN in our firm ceases from this date.
W. L. STRONG & CO.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES OFFICIAL PASSPORT AGENCY.—S. B. GOODALE, Notary Public and Commissioner for the States, No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LARGE WHITE ESQUIMAUX DOG. SUITable reward will be paid on its return to No. 253 West 34th st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PATENT RIGHTS OF BANZETT'S IMPROVED LEACH TUB AND IMPROVED APPARATUS FOR RECTIFYING SPIRITS.—In pursuance of an assignment and sale made and entered in the above entitled patent matters bearing date the 22d day of December, 1870, and recorded in United States Patent Office June 7, 1871, I, the undersigned, the Assignee named in said assignment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by E. A. Lawrence, auctioneer, the interests and rights conveyed in said assignment as follows: One-half (½) interest in the patent granted to William Banzett, by the United States, for an improved Leach Tub, dated Oct. 13, 1868, and numbered 83,020; and one-third (⅓) interest in United States Letters Patent for improvement in apparatus for Rectifying Spirits, granted to William Banzett as one of the Assignees of L. S. Sneidker, on the 31st day of May, 1870, and numbered 103,790. F. C. BOWEN, Attorney for Assignee, No. 7 Warren st. R. G. RUTHERFORD, Assignee.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DAVID W. IVES AGAINST THE MARINE SAFETY COMPANY, of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Superior Court, made in said action on the 6th day of May, 1875, the subscriber, as Receiver in the above suit, will sell at public auction, at the office of Jere. Johnson, Esq., No. 21 Park row, New-York, on the 17th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock at noon, the following patent rights, and all the right, title, and interest of the defendant therein and thereto issued by the United States Government to John B. Stoner, to wit:

One patent for a floating light-house.

One patent for improved float.

One patent for improved life-saving apparatus, and an application for patent for improved life-saving suit or dress, assigned by said Stoner to the defendant, which sale is to be entirely for cash.—Dated New-York, May 11, 1875.
THERON G. STRONG, Receiver.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, a select portion of the library of Richard Henry Stoddard, Esq., comprising many rare, curious, and valuable books, in various branches, and a number of scarce autograph letters.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIFTH AVENUE
Presbyterian Church,
Corner of 55th st.,
Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Pastor.

The Sale of Pews in this Church will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7:30.

Diagrams of pews may be obtained on Friday, May 14, at the church.

A Committee of the Board of Trustees will be in attendance at the new church, on the afternoons of the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of May, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock.

The church will be opened in the evening on Thursday and Friday, May 13 and 14.

VERY REV. DR. UBALDI, PROFESSOR of the Urban College (de Propagande Fide) in Rome, will celebrate a solemn High Mass on Pentecost Sunday, May 16, at 10:30 o'clock, in the Church of the Epiphany, 2d av., near 21st st., in the presence of his Excellency Mgr. Roncetti, the papal Ablegate. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Burtsell, the Pastor. A triple quartet, accompanied by a numerous chorus, will give the musical part of the service, under the direction of Prof. Davis.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
SERVICES SUNDAY, MAY 16.

CONVERSATIONAL BIBLE-CLASS, for young men only, conducted by the Secretary. Reading-room, 5 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING in the Lecture Room at 6:30 o'clock.

Service of Song—Congregational singing, led by cornet and organ, at 7:30 o'clock, in Association Hall.

Address to young men, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. W. H. SEAVELL, of Mississippi. Young Men's Meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Bible Readings at the 4 o'clock prayer-meeting in Lecture Room, by ROBERT CAMERON, of Grace Baptist Church. Subjects: Monday, May 17, "The Two Creations—Old and New;" Tuesday, May 18, "The Two Headships—Adam and Christ;" Wednesday, May 19, "The Two Worshipers—Cain and Abel;" Thursday, May 20, "The Two Ways—Abraham and Lot;" Friday, May 21, "The Two Brides—Rebecca and the Church;" Saturday, May 22, "Joseph and Christ."

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.— Fifty-first anniversary, Academy of Music, New-York, Tuesday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock. Hon. William E. Dodge will preside. Addresses by Rev. William P. Paxson, Missionary Superintendent in the South-west; Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., New-York; Rev. Henry Martyn Scudder, D. D., Brooklyn, and Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., Louisville. Chorus by several hundred children and adults. T. E. Perkins, leader. Admission tickets given at No. 10 Bible-house. Reserved seats, 25 cents.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach in the morning the next sermon in the course upon the CONFLICT between RELIGION AND SCIENCE. Subject: SCIENCE and the FUNDAMENTAL RELIGIOUS IDEAS.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION. —The anniversary sermon for this society will be delivered by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., in the Church of the Pilgrims, corner Remsen and Henry sts., Brooklyn, Sunday Evening, May 16. Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., Secretary of the Union, will present a brief statement of the work of the society.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN AT ANY time confirmed in St. John's Church, 18th st., near 5th av, are invited to attend services there to-morrow, Whitsunday. The Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7 and 10:30 A. M. Other services at 4 and 8 P. M., and prayer for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M.

AMERICA FOR FREE SCHOOLS.—REV. Oscar Hugo preaches in the morning in Jane st., near Greenwich av. M. E Church. In the afternoon, in West 25th st., near 7th av., United Presbyterian Church. In the evening, in Free M. E. Tabernacle, West 34th st., below 8th av.

A SPECIAL SERVICE WILL BE HELD IN the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 9th av. and 28th st., on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, before the Young People's Missionary Association of the parish. Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor.— Morning subject: "The Whole Family in Heaven and on Earth." Evening subject: "Watchman, What of the Night?" Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. Strangers invited and always welcome.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st., Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach on Sunday at 10:30 and 7:30. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 7:45.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, May 16, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Seats all free in the evening.

ABBOTT, REV. WM. P., PASTOR OF ST. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All welcome.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Preaching by the Pastor,
Rev. WILLIAM H. THOMAS,
SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORNER Oliver and Henry sts.—Rev. N. B. Thompson will preach Sunday, 10:30 morning, and 7:45 evening. Come all and welcome. Sunday-school, 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11,
"A Plea for Certain Castaways."
EVENING AT 7:45,
"Training for Nobleness."

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st. Rev. George H. Hepworth.— Bible readings every afternoon at 4. Special preaching services every evening at 8, by George C. Needham. Mr. Johnson, of Philadelphia, will sing at every service. Please bring your Bibles

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor. —Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) Park av., corner 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. Communion service at 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture, Wednesday, at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison av. and 89th st.—Rev. Francis H. Stubbs. Services and sermon at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:45 P. M. Daily services at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. In the morning he will preach the fifth anniversary sermon of his pastorate. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—WHITSUNDAY. Early celebration, 7:30 Morning Prayer; Sermon and Communion, 10:30; evening Prayer, sermon, 7:30. Dr. Thompson preaches on the Holy Spirit and the Divine Life.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.— Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine service at 10:30 A. M. Afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Tragedy of the Sea and its Promised Removal."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. W. W. Evart, Jr., of Chicago, at 10:30 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.— Services Whitsunday at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

F. V. WILSON WILL GIVE TEST READ-INGS of spirit at the hall of the Progressive Society of Spiritualists, No. 55 West 33d st., Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Will lecture and give tests Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M.

EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. W. H. Russell, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Prayer Circle Wednesday, 7:45 P. M. Welcome to all. Seats free.

EIGHTEENTH ST. M. E. CHURCH, REV. J. S. Terry, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Madison av. and 47th st.. Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. W. W. Atterbury, of the Presbyterian Church, will preach in the morning. Rev. Bishop Reink, of the Moravian Church, will occupy the pulpit in the evening. All cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Whitsunday, first celebration Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer and Holy Communion, with sermon, 10:30 A. M.; children's service, 3:30 P. M.; evening prayer, 7:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening, at 10:30 and 7:45 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All are invited to attend each service.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach, morning 10:30, afternoon 4. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.—"SITE OF OLD Brewery," No. 61 Park st.—Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school, 2:30 P. M. Visitors always welcomed. C. S. Brown, Superintendent.

GRACE BAPTIST CHAPEL, 29TH ST., two doors west of 9th av.—Rev. Robert Cameron, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Dr. J. L. Phillips, from India, will speak of foreign missions in the morning. Baptism at evening service. All invited.

HOW IS IT?—S. S. SNOW, MESSENGER OF THE coming glorious King, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Is the Second Coming of Christ Personal or Spiritual?"

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner 125th st. and 2d av., Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 7:45 o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school at 3 o'clock P. M.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Scott, at 10:30 o'clock Sabbath morning and 3:30 o'clock afternoon. All are cordially invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. W. W. Sever, Pastor.—Rev. Oscar Hugo will preach at 10:30 A. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. In the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, will be held a grand reunion of the Sabbath-school, to be addressed by Rev. G. H. Gregory, Rev. A. D. Vail, and Rev. W. H. Mickle. Singing by the school. All are kindly invited.

L. C. HILDRETH, NO. 62 BOWERY, NEW-York, Room No. 4.—Granite Monuments of any design cut from the best Quincy granite; cemetery lots inclosed with granite posts, chains, &c.; satisfaction guaranteed; estimates furnished.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Rev. C. F. Hull, of Northville, Fulton County, N. Y., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

M. LE PASTEUR DUCLOS, DE PARIS, prêchera demain matin à 10:45 dans la Chapelle du Calvaire, 4m av. entre les 21me et 22me rues. Tous sont invités.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The Pastor. Rev. W. J. Tucker, will preach on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30; subject, "Our Being's End and Aim." Evening service, 7:45; subject, "The Law of Christ." Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariner's Church, Catharine and Madison sts., Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 P.M. at 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor Rev. Benjamin F. Millard.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Broad and the Narrow Way."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

REV. W. P. PAXON WILL DELIVER AN address on the "Sunday-school Missionary Work at the West" on Sunday evening, 16th inst., in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 7:30 o'clock. Preaching in the morning at 10:30 by the Pastor, Rev. T. S. Hastings, D. D.

REV. BISHOP E. S. JANES, D. D., WILL preach in the Allen Street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., at 10:30 A. M.; Rev. Charles E. Harris, Pastor, at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting, 6 P. M. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE G. MINGINS WILL PREACH statedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts.; entrance No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann st. Morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. WENDELL PRIME, OF NEWBURG, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half hour prayer-meeting in lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. J. H. LIGHTBOURNE WILL PREACH in Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between 1st and 2d avs., Sunday. Subjects: at 10:30 A. M., "A Christian;" at 7:45 P. M., "Satan's Snares for the Rich." Seats free.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening subject—"The Winter is Past." All are welcome.

REV. J. B. MERWIN, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the old Forsyth Street M. E. Church at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

REV. WM. B. MERRITT, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday morning and evening in the Sixth Avenue Union Reformed Church. Friends and strangers cordially invited.

REV. S. MANNING, LL. D., FROM LONDON, will preach at the First Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Anderson's,) corner 39th st. and Park av., on Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. J. L. PHILLIPS, JUST FROM INDIA, will address and exhibit Hindoo idols at Morning Star Mission, 26th st., near 7th av., 2:30 P. M. Hutchinson family will sing.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. W. H. SEAVELL,
of Mississippi, will speak at Association Hall, Sunday evening, May 16, at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector. —Services—Celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9; litany and celebration (choral), at 10:30; children's at 3 P. M.; evening prayer (choral,) at 7:30. The sermon in the course on "The Worship of the Church" postponed to next Sunday evening. Strangers welcomed.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Whitsunday— Morning Prayer at 9 o'clock; Litany sermon and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service and sermon at 4 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INstitute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow (Sunday) by Elder F. H. Burbank, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject for afternoon—"The Gospel of Heaven." All are cordially invited to hear.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Morning subject: "Private Prayer." Evening: "The Power of Habit." Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, Harlem, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., rector. Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. S. Willis, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Christ Rejected." And 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Host and the Guest." Seats free. Come and welcome.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Pastor,
REV. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE.
10:30 A. M.,
"THE DEVIL'S PROTEST AGAINST CHRISTIANITY."
7:45 P. M.,
"THE CHRISTIAN'S PARTNERSHIP WITH GOD."
Baptism after evening sermon.

Young men and strangers cordially invited.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE AMERican Tract Society will be commemorated in Dr. John Hall's new church, corner of Fifth av. and 55th st., Sunday evening, 16th inst., at 7:30. Mr. Justice Strong will preside. Addresses may be expected from President M. B. Anderson, LL. D., Rochester N. Y.; Rev. William S. Plumer, D. D., Columbia, S. C.; Rev Dr. George Macloskie, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Samuel Manning, London, England; Rev. William Gillies, Edinburgh, Scotland; Rev. Dr. William Adams, New-York.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES OF THE Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church will be held in Rutgers Church, Madison av. and 29th st., Rev. Dr. Conkling, on Sabbath evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Trumbull, of Chili, and Rev. Dr. Ellinwood, lately returned from a visit to the missions of the board, will deliver addresses.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD HAS REMOVED TO No 157 East 60th st. Friends of the Institution will please remember the wants of its fifty children.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. William Irwin, of Troy, will preach to-morrow forenoon at 10:30 o'clock and evening at 7:45 o'clock.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS FERRIER, bankrupt.—Assignee's notice of sale.—Take notice, that I, the assignee of the above bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 25th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described property, subject to the incumbrances thereon:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, distant three hundred and thirty-one feet eight inches easterly from the easterly side of the Fourth avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the Fourth avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-third street sixteen feet eight inches, thence southerly and parallel with Fourth avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street; and thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning, the easterly and westerly lines of the above-described premises running through party walls.

For further particulars as to incumbrances, or for other information, apply to the undersigned.

Dated New-York, May 6, 1875.
WILLIAM BARR, Assignee,
South-east corner Broadway and Forty-second street, New-York.
My8-1aw3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD WIGHT and PHILIP TILLINGHAST, Jr., bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 10th May, 1875.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
my15-1aw3wSa*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD MAN WITH $2,000 TO $3,000 ready money and good credit, to help introduce a portable gas machine, tested and proved the very best and cheapest known. A large demand for just such a machine. E. L. B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE RECTIFYING establishment No. 513 West 52d st. Column, still, goose, worm, and everything complete.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A TOY and stationery store, with paper route, for sale. Address CHURCH GAZETTE, No. 153 East 39th st.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000	D. of C. 3.65s	73¾	100	Panama	141
100	A. & P. Tel. b60.	24¼	600	do	140
200	Western Union. c.	78⅛	300	do	169
500	do	78⅛	100	do s60.	138
1000	do	78	300	do	138
2000	do	77⅞	200	do	138½
3600	do	77¾	100	do	138
2800	do	77⅝	200	Lake Shore	71
2300	do s3.	77½	800	do	71⅛
1600	do c.	77½	500	do	71
700	do s3.	77⅜	400	do s3.	70⅞
600	do	77⅛	1100	do	71
1800	do	77⅜	500	North-west s3.	41¼
300	Pacific Mail	41½	200	do	41¼
200	do c.	41⅜	500	do s3.	41⅛
400	do	41⅜	200	Union Pacific	74⅝
800	do	41¼	200	do	74½
300	do	41⅛	1000	do s3.	74⅜
500	do	41	600	do	74⅛
3000	do	41⅛	1000	do c.	74⅛
900	do	41¼	2300	do	74
200	do	41⅜	700	do	73⅞
300	do	41¼	200	do	73⅜
1700	do s3.	41⅛	500	do	73⅝
500	do c.	41⅛	1600	do	73½
2800	do	41	100	do	73⅜
200	do	40⅞	800	do	73¼
1300	do	40¾	200	do	73⅜
1200	do	40⅝	200	do	73½
300	do s3.	40½	300	do	73⅝
1100	do	40⅝	700	do	73¾
1500	do	40¾	300	do	73⅞
1600	do	40⅞	100	do b3.	74
23	N. Y. C. & Hud. c.	105⅜	100	do	73⅞
200	Erie Railway	28⅞	400	do	73¾
800	do	28¾	100	Rock Island	104⅝
300	do	28⅝	200	do	104⅞
1000	do	28½	300	do	104⅜
1100	do	28⅜	300	do	104⅜
5500	do	28¼	200	do s3.	104½
1400	do b3.	28¼	100	Atl. & Pac. Pf.	17⅜
300	do b3.	28⅜	100	do	17¼
2700	do	28¼	100	Tol. & Wab.	11½
1100	do	28⅛	100	do	11¼
100	do s10.	28	400	do	11⅛
600	do s3.	28	100	do	11¼
1400	do	28⅛	400	do	11⅜
400	do s3.	28	300	Ohio & Miss. s3.	26
100	do s30.	27⅞	100	do	25⅞
100	do s3.	28	300	do	25¾
100	do b3	28⅛	700	do	25⅝
400	do s3.	28	100	do	25¾
300	do s5.	28	105	Pac. R. R. of Mo.	54
500	do	28⅛			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	122	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 12.	123½
10,000	do b. c.	122	10,000	do b. c.	123½
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64 12.	118	3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	123⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	122	155,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 R.	116¼
1,000	U.S. Cur. 6s. 12.	124			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000	Dist. of Col. 3.65s	73⅞	200	C., M. & St. P. b.c.	36⅜
			200	do	36⅛
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d.	105	200	do	35⅞
1,000	Mo. 6s. L. B.	102⅜	100	Erie b. c. s5.	28
1,000	N. J. C. 1st C.	105¾	900	do	28⅛
4,000	do	105½	600	do s3.	28
7,000	La. & Mo. 1st.	92	100	do s10.	27⅞
10,000	Mil. & St P 7s. G.	87	400	do c	27⅞
3,000	Mil. & St. Paul,		300	do b3.	28
	1st, La C. Div.	91	2400	do	27⅞
5,000	Mil. & St. P. C.,		100	do b30.	27¾
	& M. Div.	85	1000	do s3.	27¾
2,000	Mil. & St. Paul		200	do b3.	27⅞
	1st. Con.	74½	1000	do	27¾
17,000	Chi. & N. W. C.	94	700	do	27⅝
2,000	do b c.	93⅞	200	do b3.	27⅞
22,000	C. & N. W. C. G. bs	86½	3500	do	27⅝
10,000	M. & Ess. 1st.	110¼	300	do s5.	27⅝
5,000	M. & E. Con.	104¾	100	do b3.	27⅝
1,000	Erie 1st.	106½	1000	do	27⅝
10,000	Erie 4th b c.	98⅞	300	do s3.	27½
1,000	Erie 5th	98½	300	do b3.	27⅝
6,000	H. & St. J. 8s, C.	86½	500	do b3.	27⅝
10,000	do b.c. b3.	87	1300	do	27½
1,000	Mich. Cent 7s.	102⅞	200	H. & St. Jo. b.c.	24½
5,000	do b3.	103	100	do s3.	24
11,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	100½	100	do	24⅛
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	102½	100	do b3.	24⅛
11,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	100½	100	do c.	24⅛
5,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	92	25	New-Jersey	130
7,000	do b.c.	91¾	400	Union Pac. b. c.	73⅝
6,000	S. P. of Mo. b.c.	81	200	do	73⅝
1,500	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	111½	900	do	73⅝
1,000	do	111¾	100	do s3.	73½
8,000	C., C. & I. C.		200	do	73⅝
	2d b.c.	14	100	do	73⅝
3,000	West. U. T. 7s.	100½	900	do	73⅝
2,000	D. & H. C. 7s, '91.	107⅞	100	do	73⅝
20	Bk. of America	156	800	do	73⅝
12	Merchants' Bk.	126	800	do	73¾
50	Fourth Nat Bk.	99	300	do	73⅝
21	Del. & H. Canal	121⅜	300	do	73⅝
100	Con. Coal b.c.	48½	300	do	73⅝
100	Quicksilver b.c.	15	200	do s10.	73
700	W. U. Tel. b. c.	77⅜	500	do	73
600	do	77¼	100	do	73¼
1000	do	77⅜	700	do	73¼
1300	do s3.	77⅛	600	do s3.	73⅜
800	do	77¼	100	do c.	73
1200	do	77⅜	100	do	73⅛
300	do b3.	77⅜	200	do	73⅛
1600	do	77¼	100	do	73¼
1200	do s3.	77⅛	400	do	73⅜
100	do s10.	77	600	do	73⅜
5600	do	77⅛	300	do	73⅝
300	do b3.	77¼	100	Ohio & M. b. c. b3.	25⅝
22	U. S. Ex. b.c.	53½	400	do s3.	25½
28	N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	105¼	500	do	25⅝
25	N. J. Cen. b. c.	112	100	Ohio & M. Pf. b.c.	50½
100	do b. c.	111½	100	Tol. W. & W. b. c.	11⅜
100	Pacific Mail. b. c.	40¾	300	do	11¼
600	do	40⅞	100	do b30.	11¼
200	do c.	40¾	200	do	11⅛
100	do	40⅞	500	C. & N. W. b.c. s3.	41
700	do b3.	41	500	do s3.	40⅞
900	do	40⅞	1100	do	41
800	do	40¾	300	do	41⅛
1000	do s3.	40½	200	do	41
100	do	40⅝	300	do	40⅞
100	do s5.	40½	700	do s3.	40⅞
100	do b3.	40⅝	200	do	40⅞
1800	do s3.	40½	300	do	41
1400	do	40½	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	54½
1000	do s3.	40⅝	600	Chi. & R. I. b.c.	104⅛
800	do	40⅝	500	do	104⅛
700	L. S. & M. S. b.c.	71	600	do	104¼
200	do c.	71	1900	do	104⅛
300	do	71⅛	1900	do s3.	104
1000	do	71	1400	do	104
1400	do s3.	70⅞	100	do s3.	103⅞
400	do s3.	71	500	do	104
200	do s3.	71⅛	100	do b10.	104
200	Panama b. c.	141	300	do s60.	103½
100	do	140⅞	500	do b3.	104
100	do b3.	141	200	C. C., & In. b.c.	5¼
100	Mich. Cent b.c.	72	190	do b.c.	5½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$8,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	123⅝	200	Union Pacific	73⅛
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d.	105	900	do	73
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	100½	800	do	72⅞
100	Western Union	77¼	1300	do	72¾
4200	do	77⅛	500	do	72¾
1400	do s3.	77	3000	do	72⅝
1200	do s3.	77⅛	100	do s3.	72⅝
100	do b3.	77⅛	200	do	72½
100	do s5.	77⅛	200	do	72⅛
800	do	77¼	100	do	72
10	American Ex.	64½	100	do	71⅞
200	Pacific Mail	40¾	200	do	71¾
500	do	40⅞	100	do	71⅝
200	do	40⅝	600	do	71½
800	do	40½	200	do	72
100	do	40⅜	100	do	72¼
100	do s3.	40¼	600	do	72
1000	do	40¼	200	do	71¾
400	do c.	40¼	300	do	71¾
800	do	40⅜	300	do	71⅝
600	do	40¼	100	do	71⅞
300	do	40⅛	100	do	71⅞
1000	do	40	300	do	72
500	do	40⅛	100	do	72¼
1300	do	40¼	1100	do	72½
200	do s3.	40¼	600	do	72⅝
800	do	40⅜	300	do	72⅜
1000	do	40½	100	do	72⅜
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	105	500	do	72⅜
300	do	104⅞	300	do	72⅝
600	do	105	800	do	72⅝
300	Erie Railway s3.	27½	100	do c.	72½
300	do s3.	27⅜	100	do	72⅝
1200	do	27½	300	do	72¾
500	do b3.	27½	200	do	72⅝
3000	do	27⅜	100	do c.	72⅝
1200	do	27½	500	Rock Island c.	104
400	do	27⅝	500	do b30.	104
1100	do s3.	27⅝	1800	do	104
1600	Lake Shore	71	100	do b3.	101
2300	do s3.	70⅞	100	do s3	103⅞
400	do b3.	71	60	do	104
100	North-western	41⅛	300	do	103¾
100	do	41	300	do	103⅝
100	do	40⅞	500	do	103½
100	Tol. & Wabash	11¼	100	do	103¼
2300	Ohio & Miss.	25⅝	400	do	103⅜
700	do	25¾	200	do	103⅜
100	Han. & St. Jo.	24⅜	500	do	103⅜
200	do	24	700	do	103⅞
200	At. & Pac. Pref.	16¾	100	Panama	140¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64.	118	$10,000	U. S. 10-40 C.	117¾
9,000	U. S. 10-40 R.	116½	10,000	U.S. Cur. 6s. b3.	121
10,000	do b. c.	116½			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000	Dist. of Col.		100	Panama R. R. b.c.	140¼
	3-65s	73⅞	100	do	140⅛
1,000	Cen. Pac. 1st,		500	do s3.	140
	San Joaq. Br.	92	100	do s60.	138
15,000	N. J. Cen. 1st c.	105⅝	700	L.S.&M.S. b.c. s3.	70⅞
2,000	C. & M. 1st	97½	200	do b3.	70⅞
11,000	Clev. & P. 4th.	100	1500	do s3.	70⅝
10,000	Erie 4th	98⅞	1400	do	70¾
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	91	1500	do s3.	70½
5,000	U. Pac. 1st. b.c.	100½	1000	do	70⅝
10	Merchants' Bank	126	1000	do	70¾
15	C. Coal of Md. b.c.	48½	1000	do	70⅝
100	Atl. & Pac. Tel. b.c.	25½	1000	do s3.	70
100	do b3.	25½	1500	do	70¼
100	do	25¼	3000	do	70⅜
100	do	25	2800	do s3.	70½
500	W. Union Tel. b c.	77¼	100	Tol. W. & W'n. b.c.	11½
800	do b3.	77⅜	100	do	11⅜
700	do s3.	77¼	22	P., Ft. W. & C. g.	99
2200	do	77⅜	200	U. Pacific b.c. s3.	72⅝
1200	do	77¼	100	do	72¾
1200	do b3.	77¼	700	do	72⅝
600	do c.	77⅜	200	do	72⅝
11	Wells-F. Exp. b.c	91	100	do s3.	72½
100	Pacific Mail s3.	40½	1500	do	72⅝
500	do b.c.	40⅝	300	do c.	72⅝
2000	do	40½	100	do c.	72¾
100	do b3.	40⅝	200	do	72⅝
1100	do	40¾	700	do	72⅞
200	do	40⅝	1200	C. & N. West. b.c.	41
800	do s3.	40½	1500	do	40⅞
1400	do	40⅝	500	do b3.	41
600	do	40⅞	100	N. J. R. R. b.c.	130
3700	do	41	500	Chic. & R. I. b.c.	103⅞
100	N.Y.C.&H.R. b.c.	105¼	100	do b5.	103¾
100	Harlem R. R. b.c.	135½	500	do b3.	104
100	Erie Rai'y. b.c. b3.	27¾	800	do	103⅞
700	do	27⅝	300	do	104
100	do s5.	27⅝	500	Ohio & Miss. b.c.	25½
1200	do s3.	27½	300	do	25⅝
200	do s4.	27½	3000	do	25½
500	do s10.	27½	100	H. & St. Jo. b.c.	24
300	do	27⅝	200	do c.	24
700	do	27¾	15	St. L., I. M. & S'n.	21
1500	do	27⅞	120	Mor. & Essex. b.c.	102
100	Mich. Cen. b.c. s3.	71½			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	S.C. 6s. n. J.&J.	33	400	Union Pacific	73
10,000	Di. of C. 3-65s.	73⅞	200	do	73⅛
2,000	do	74	700	do	73⅛
3,000	M.&St.P. I.&M.	80	200	do	73¼
5,000	U. Pacific 1st.	100½	100	do	73⅜
2,000	U. Pac. Skg. F.	92	1000	do	73⅜
100	Consol Coal	48⅝	400	do	73⅝
100	Quicksilver	13½	100	do	73¼
100	do	13	1800	do	73⅝
100	A. & P. Tel.	25⅛	1300	do	73¼
2000	West. Union. b3.	77½	500	do	73½
1800	do	77½	300	do	73
1200	do	77⅜	200	do	72⅞
100	American Exp.	64½	300	do	73
800	Pacific Mail	40⅞	100	do	73¼
400	do	40¾	10	Panama	140
200	do	40⅝	300	do	141
1200	Pacific Mail	40½	300	Ohio & Miss.	25⅝
200	do	40⅝	200	Pittsburg	92⅜
300	do	40¾	925	do	92½
100	St. Paul	36½	300	North-western	41⅜
1800	Erie Railway	27¾	200	do	41
600	do	27⅝	100	Pac. R. R. of Mo.	53⅞
2500	do	27¾	100	Rock Island	104⅛
500	Lake Shore	70⅝	100	do	104¼
300	do s3.	70½	400	do s3.	104⅛
300	do s3.	70⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	31
300	do	70⅜	200	Atl. & Pac. Pf.	17
1800	do	70½	100	do b3.	17¼
100	Han. & St. Jo.	24	300	do	17¼
200	do	24¼	100	do	17

FRIDAY, May 14—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day was feverish and unsettled, with a heavy decline in some shares. The chief cause operating to produce the depression was the confirmation of the intelligence published in our columns this morning that the negotiations between the Pacific Mail and the Panama Companies had been abruptly broken off, with no apparent prospect of immediate renewal. The effect of this news was heightened by reports current to the effect that legal proceedings were contemplated against the Panama Company for violation of its charter in unduly discriminating between the Pacific Mail and European steam-ship lines, in favor of the latter. Another reason for the weakness of the market was found in statements that the United States Court of Claims had decided adversely to the Union Pacific Company in its suit against the Government. Panama was most conspicuous in the decline, selling down to 138, against 144½ at the close yesterday. This decline of 6½ per cent. in Panama precipitated the entire list on the downward turn, and Pacific Mail fell off from 41⅜ to 40, Union Pacific from 74⅞ to 71½, Rock Island from 104⅞ to 103¼, Erie from 28¾ to 27⅜, and Western Union from 78⅛ to 77⅛. Shortly before the second call a stedier tone set in, and Panama subsequently rose to 141⅞, Union Pacific to 73¾, Pacific Mail to 41⅛, Rock Island to 101¼, Erie to 27⅞, and Western Union to 77½. Lake Shore declined from 71 to 70, and closed midway between the two extremes. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced from 24¾ to 25½, the improvement being the result of an announcement that the company had to-day signed a contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to carry its wires over the poles along the line of the Pennsylvania road and all of its connections, extending from Philadelphia to St. Louis, and embracing all the leading points, many of which are not now covered by the Atlantic and Pacific system of wires. The remainder of the list declined ¼ to ⅝ ⅌ cent. early in the day, and closed at a partial recovery. The early decline in Rock Island was occasioned by rumors of an intended increase of the stock or bonds of the company for the purpose of constructing a branch road to the Washington lands, a distance of fifty miles from the main line. It was officially announced at the company's office that this matter will come up for consideration at the meeting to be held in June next.

The Erie report (to be found elsewhere) was not distributed until a late hour and long after business for the day had closed. The document in question deals largely with the negotiation of the Second Consolidated Mortgage bonds of $15,000,000 and the Atlantic and Great Western lease. The history of these transactions as revealed in the report exhibits a state of affairs that must be anything but satisfactory to the stockholders. It appears from the report that the Erie Company realized a total of $6,160,145 for the $15,000,000 bonds, or rather $14,400,000, as $600,000 are still remaining with the company. The report also states that, in addition to this amount of cash, the company received, through its agent sent to London to effect a settlement, 2,766 shares of the stock of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad, and £131,300 sterling of Atlantic and Great Western 8 ⅌ cent. Western extension certificates, but the precise amount for which these were returned has not yet been distinctly settled. There is still due the Erie $2,542,157 59 on account of these bonds, which sum, however, is involved in a controversy and held by the London Banking Association and Mr. James McHenry, to meet alleged claims against the Erie Company, the legality or justice of which are not recognized by the Erie Directors. In regard to the Atlantic and Great Western lease, the report shows clearly that the representations upon which the Erie Company was induced to make it, were, to say the least, delusive. Mr. Jewett states that the company is liable for rentals and guaranteed interest upon the stock and bonds of many of its leased lines to the amount of $936,722 31 in addition to the interest upon the funded debt. These leases and guarantees are stated to be in many respects oppressive, and the President suggests a reconstruction of them, although he admits that it would take time and the intervention of the courts. The table of earnings shows a falling off in the gross traffic of $2,082,113 08 for the nine months covered by the report; but there has been a decrease in expenses of $1,717,108 76, which makes the decrease in net earning $365,004 32. The report contains a table showing the total annual interest charges to be $4,073,106 56. The figures of the company show plainer than words the damaging effect of the low rates of freight, growing out of the competition between the leading trunk lines. The report does not say anything about selling or mortgaging the coal lands. A personal statement from Mr. Jewett, in regard to his official connection with the company, and suggestions as to the best measures to be adopted by the shareholders to rescue the property from its present condition, close the report.

The money market was very easy again to-day, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 2 to 3 ⅌ cent. The rates for mercantile paper remain at 4@5 ⅌ cent. for best names.

The foreign advices reported a firm market for securities, and a slight improvement in United States bonds. Consols for money closed at 94⅛@94¼; do. account, 94¼@94⅜; old 1865s, 105⅝@105¾; 1867s, 109⅝@109¾; 10-40s, 104½, and new 5s, 102⅝. Erie advanced to 25¾, and afterward declined to 25. To-day was settling day at the London Stock Exchange. Foreign Exchange was weak and business was done at a further reduction, prime bankers' 60 days' sterling bills having sold as low as $4 86½@$4 86¾, and demand at $4 89½@$4 89¾. The increased dearness of cash gold had the effect of weakening the market and the nominal asking rates of the bankers were reduced to $4 87½@$4 90½. Gold advanced from 115⅝ to 116⅛ and the market was more active than usual of late. The engagements of specie for shipment by to-morrow's steamers are about $1,700,000, nearly all gold coin, and in some quarters it is believed that the amount shipped will be still greater. The Treasury to-day began paying out full weight coin, which partially offsets the effect of the reduction in sterling; but the heavy engagements of specie for to-morrow are thought to be part of the programme of a new bull clique, who are credited with the movement in the loan market to-day, as high as 1-32 of 1 ⅌ cent. ⅌ diem having been exacted from borrowers for the use of cash gold. At the final close balances lent free of interest and gold declined to 115⅞.

There was a slight advance in Government bonds, and the undertone of the market was strong. Currency 6s sold at 124, and 1867s at 123½@123⅝. Ten-forties sold at 116¼ for registered, and at 117¾ for coupons, $155,000 of the former having changed hands. District of Columbia 3.65s advanced from 73¾ to 74. In railroad mortgages the transactions were moderately large, but the market presented no important feature. State bonds were merely nominal.

The dry goods imports for the week ending to-day were $1,349,776, and the amount marketed $1,315,991. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1, this year, were $47,039,402, and the amount marketed $48,056,094.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1875.

Gold receipts	$294,511 70
Gold payments	1,219,686 80
Gold balances	54,818,064 00
Currency receipts	1,899,551 34
Currency payments	1,783,987 90
Currency balances	43,952,876 60
Customs	281,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 14.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	116⅛	116⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116⅝	116⅞
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	123⅜	123½
American Gold	115¾	115⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87@$4 87½	$4 86½@$4 86¾
New-York Central	105¼	105¼
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅞	104⅛
Pacific Mail	41⅜	40¾
St. Paul Common	36¾	36½
St. Paul Preferred	58	58
Western Union	78⅛	77½
Union Pacific	71½	73¼
Lake Shore	71⅛	70½
Wabash and Toledo	11½	11¼
North-western Common	41⅜	41
North-western Preferred	55⅛	54½
Delaware and Lackawanna	119¾	119¾
New-Jersey Central	111⅝	111½
Panama	144½	141⅞
Erie	28¼	27¾
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅞	25⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	5½	5⅛
Harlem	135¾	135½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105¼	104⅞	1,151
Erie	28¾	27⅜	49,500
Lake Shore	71	70	27,690
Wabash	11½	11⅛	9,300
North-western	41¼	40¾	1,700
North-western Preferred	54½	54⅜	100
Rock Island	104⅞	103¼	17,700
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36¾	36¼	1,700
Pittsburg	92½	92⅜	1,125
New-Jersey Central	111½	111½	100
Michigan Central	72	71½	200
Morris and Essex	102	102	100
Union Pacific	74⅞	71½	41,400
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	17⅜	16¾	1,100
C., C. and Indiana Central	5¼	5⅛	2,900
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24½	24	1,300
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pref.	31	31	100
Ohio and Mississippi	26	25½	9,300
Missouri Pacific	54	53⅞	200
Panama	141⅞	138	3,210
Western Union	78⅛	77⅛	47,700
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	25½	24¾	600
Pacific Mail	41⅜	40	50,500
Quicksilver	15	13	300
Consolidated Coal	48⅝	48⅝	100
American-Mer. Union Ex.	64½	64½	100
Total sales			269,006

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123¾	124	5-20s, '65, c	122	122⅛
6s, '81, r	122	122⅛	5-20s, '67, r	122	122½
6s, '81, c	124	124⅛	5-20s, '67, c	123½	123⅝
5-20s, '62, r	116⅝		5-20s, '68, r	122	122½
5-20s, '62, c	116¾	117	5-20s, '68, c	123¼	123⅜
5-20s, '64, r	118	118⅛	10-40s, r	116⅜	116½
5-20s, '64, c	118	118⅛	10-40s, c	117⅝	117¾
5-20s, '65, r	119⅛	120	5s, '81, r	116	116¼
5-20s, '65, c	120⅛	120¼	5s, '81, c	116	116¼
5-20s, '65, n. r.	121⅛	121⅜			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $74,000 for interest and $109,300 for called bond.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$33,817,000
Gold balances	1,744,331
Currency balances	2,036,878

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$67,367,319
Currency balances	3,274,382
Gold exchanges	4,881,523
Gold balances	889,145

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	26	Han. & St. Jo. due '86.	101½
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.	11	Han. & St. Jo. due '87.	101½
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R.	11	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.	108
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	11	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	108
A. 7s, Miss. O.&R. Riv.	11	N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	110
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	11	N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	110
California 7s	117	N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	110
Connecticut 6s	108	N. Y. 5s, Gold, '75	114
Ga. 7s, indorsed	93	N.C. 6s, old, Jan.&Ju.	21
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	90	N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	21
Indiana 5s	101	N.C. 6s. So. tax, cl.3.	4
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	101	Ohio 6s, '75	102
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	102	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Illinois 6s, War L.	102	Ohio 6s, '86	107
Kentucky 6s	102	South Carolina 6s	33
Louisiana 6s	37	S. Car. 6s, Jan.&July	33
La. 6s, new bonds	37	S. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	32
La. 6s, N. Fl'g Debt.	37	S.C. 6s, L.C.'89. A.&O.	32
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	37	S. C. 6s, Non-F. bds.	6¼
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	37	Tennessee 6s, old	71
Michigan 6s, '78-79.	105	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.	50½
Michigan 6s, '83	105	Tenn. 6s, new	71
Michigan 7s, '90	107	Tenn. 6s, new, ex c.	50¼
Mo. 6s, due in '75	101¾	Tenn. 6s, new, n. s.	50¼
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101¾	Texas 10s of '76	100
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101	Virginia 6s, old	34
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101½	Va. 6s, new, '66	34
Mo. 6s, due in '79	101	Va. 6s, new, '67	34
Mo. 6s, due in '80	101	Va. 6s, Cons. bds	61
Fund. Bs. due in '94-5.	101	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	55⅜
L.B. due '81 to '91 inc.	101¾	Va. 6s, Cons., 2d s.	42
Asy. or Un'ty due '92.	101	Va. 6s, Def. bds	9¼
Han. & St. Jo. due '75.	101¾	Dist. of Col. 3.65s, 1924	73¾
Han. & St. Jo. due '76.	101¾		

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	110¼	C., P. & Ash. new bs.	103¾
Alb. & Susq. 2d	105	Detroit, M.&Tol. bds.	101
Bost., H. & Erie 1st.	26½	Buffalo & Erie n. bds	102
B.,C.R.& M. 1st 7s. G.	25	Buff. & State Line 7s.	102
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.	40	Lake Shore Div. bds.	101½
Chi. & Alt. Income	103	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	103
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	90	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	102
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st.	101½	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	97
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st.	115½	Mar. & Cincin. 1st.	106
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s	106	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	102¾
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	109½	M.C. 1st 8s, 1882. S.F.	112
C. R. of N. J. 1st Con.	105½	N. J. South. 1st 7s	32
C. R. of N. J. 1st, new.	111½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100½
C. R. of N. J. C. C.	110	N. Y. C. 6s, 1883	100½
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P.D.	109¾	N. Y. C. 6s, 1887	102½
M.&S.P. 1st 7 3-10, P.D	93⅛	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	96
M. & St. P. 7s, G., R.D.	86½	N. Y. C. 7s, 1876	101½
M.&St.P. 1st, I.& M.D	80	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	116⅝
M.&St.P. 1st, C. & M.	84	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	113½
M. & St. P. 1st Con.	74½	H.R. 7s 2d, S.F., 1885.	111
M. & St. P. 2d	80	Harlem 1st 7s, Con.	109⅞
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	106	North Missouri 1st	91
Chi. & N. W. In. bds.	100	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	99
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds.	93¾	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	99
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	90	Ohio & M. 2d Con.	77⅞
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98	Central Pac. Gold bs.	102¾
Chi.&N.W. C. G. bds.	86¼	Cen.P. SanJoaq. B'ch.	92
Galena & Chi. Ex.	105½	Cen.P. Cal.& Ore. 1st.	93½
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	96½	Western Pac. bonds.	97
Chi. & Mil. 1st	97¼	Union Pacific 1st	100½
C.,C.,&I.C. 1st, 7s, S.F.	107	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	97½
Del., L. & W. 2d	110	Union Pacific S. F.	91½
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	122¼	Atlantic & Pac. L. G.	49
Morris & Essex 1st	110⅛	S. Pac. bds. of Mo.	80
Morris & Essex 2d	106½	Pacific of Mo. 1st	95½
Mor.&Es. bds. of 1900.	100	Pacific 7s, g'd by Mo.	103
Mor. & Essex Const.	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	111½
M. & E. 1st, Con. Gd.	104¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	107½
Erie 1st, Extended	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	100½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	102½	C. & P. Con. S. F.	105
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	100¼	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	99
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	98½	C., C. & I. 2d	14
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	98½	St. L. & I. M. 1st	91
H. & St. J. L. Gts.	108	St. L. & I. M. 2d	53¼
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	86⅝	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	76½
Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	83	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	64
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.	101⅛	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	82
M.S.N.I. S.F. 7 ⅌ ct.	106¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d	57
Cleve. & Tol. S. F'd.	106½	Tol. & Wab. Cons. C.	41¾
Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.	103½	Gt. Western 2d, '93	56
C., P. & Ash. old bs.	105		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	156	Mercantile	103½
American Exchange	117	Merchants'	126
Chemical	1600	Merchants' Exchan.	103
City	300	Metropolitan	132
Commerce	121	Nassau	103
Continental	98	New-York	133
Corn Exchange	135	North America	103
First National	200	Park	151½
Fourth National	99	Peoples'	140
German American	94	Phenix	96½
Import. & Traders'	200½	Republic	98¾
Irving	130	Shoe and Leather	150
Manhattan	150	State of New-York	112
Market	121	Union	136

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102¾	103
City 6s, New	106¾	107
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅜	50½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	53⅛	53¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61	61¼
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	41½	42
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅛	20¼
Northern Central Railroad	29¾	30
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Gold Loan	102½	102¾

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ISSUE OF $4,000,000 SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST MARCH AND 1ST SEPTEMBER.
PRINCIPAL, 1900.

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO., invite subscriptions for the above bonds, and will receive proposals until Tuesday, the 25th day of May, at noon, to purchase any part of the same, reserving a minimum price of 97½ per cent., and accrued interest, below which no offers will be accepted.

Subscriptions to become binding as soon as they reach the amount of $2,000,000; and if they exceed the total of $4,000,000, the $2,000,000 first subscribed shall be allotted *in full* and the balance *pro rata.*

This issue has been authorized for the purpose of providing means to redeem bonds of the company maturing Nov. 1, next, amounting to $4,448,900, and will be included in any mortgage that the company may make in the future, the amount of which shall in no event exceed $6,000,000.

On the redemption of the foregoing $4,448,900, the only bonded debt besides the present issue will be $1,500,000 Seven per cent. Gold Building Bonds, issued in 1872, and £206,000 Sterling Bonds; and the total interest on the company's debt, including this issue, will be $405,000, gold, or, at 115 per cent., gold, $465,750, currency, leaving a margin on last year's net earnings of $2,610,910, in excess of expenses and interest charges.

The company has in operation 72,500 miles of line with 177,500 miles of wire, and upward of 6,000 stations.

The capital stock is $41,073,410, of which the company has purchased and now has in its treasury $7,287,735, leaving the outstanding share capital $33,785,675.

The earnings of the company for 1874 were $9,530,749, and the profits $3,076,660, being an increase of $248,715 of gross receipts, and of $841,643 of profits over the year 1873.

Besides the Western Union stock, the company owns $1,038,400 of the capital stock of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, which owns and operates land lines in Florida, and submarine cables between Florida, Key West, and Havana, Cuba; also $1,173,500 of the gold and stock Telegraph Company's stock.

The payment for the new bonds, when allotted, will be due June 1, and the currency bonds of the company, due Nov. 1 next, will be received at 100½, and interest in payment for the same.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 14 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	23	Spirits Turp., bbls	775
Beans, bbls	116	Crude Turp., bbls	2
Bees-wax, pks	6	Tar, bbls	145
Cotton, bales	1,206	Sugar, bbls	92
Flour, bbls	11,839	Syrup, bbls	11
Wheat, bushels	40,500	Syrup, gallons	133,263
Corn, bushels	77,300	Beef, pks	10
Oats, bushels	26,800	Pork, pks	65
Malt, bushels	700	Cut-meats, pks	169
Peas, bushels	300	Lard, tcs	155
Copper, bbls	26	Lard, kegs	825
Dried Fruit, pks	52	Butter, pks	3,390
Eggs, bbls	1,711	Cheese, pks	4,82
Essential Oil, bbls	50	Starch, pks	1,126
Grease, pks	16	Sumac, bags	972
Horns, No	11,040	Stearine, pks	87
Hides, No	238	Tallow, pks	66
Hides, bales	324	Tea, pks	523
Lub'g Oil, bbls	181	Tobacco, hhds	427
Lead, pigs	1,575	Tobacco, pks	1,001
Lead, tons	500	Wool, bales	2
Leather, sides	15,367	Whisky, bbls	368
Pea-nuts, bags	169	Wine, gallons	1,040
Resin, bbls	3,456		

ASHES—Have been quoted steady, but very quiet, with Pots at $6 and Pearls at $8 ⅌ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been in moderate demand, within the range of from 33c.@35c½c. for Yellow.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade is fair in the aggregate, but runs mainly in very moderate job lots of stock to meet the requirements of all sections, at about late quotations for the more desirable kinds of work. City manufacturers are comparatively busy on old orders. Through the auction-houses liberal amounts of stock are being marketed, but at irregular prices. Finishing goods are very moderately sought after at unchanged quotations. Rather more satisfactory progress is reported in the way of collections on maturing accounts.

BRICKS—Are in good request, in most lines, and generally quoted firm as to values. We quote stock afloat thus; Pale, $3; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Haverstraw, $7 25@$8; Up-River, $6@$7; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$56 ⅌ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ⅌ 1,000 on these figures.

COFFEE—Quoted steady, as in our last, but inactive; 4,500 bags Rio, by the Halewood, at New-Orleans, sold at 17⅝c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quoted about steady on fair, though not active, inquiry for supplies. Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe, $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 50@$2 75.

CORDAGE—Has been held at about late rates, but not in much request.

COTTON—The business for early delivery has been less active, with prices quoted essentially unchanged. The export call has been less urgent, and the bids have been a shade under current quotations. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 1,376 bales, (of which 795 bales were on last evening,) including 1,084 bales to shippers, 217 bales to spinners, and 75 bales to speculators....The movements for forward delivery have been fairly active, opening at a shade easier prices, the earlier Liverpool reports (in response to the buoyancy advised last evening from New-York) not having been up to the anticipations of operators, but closing more firmly, influenced by the rise in gold, and the later and more encouraging accounts from Liverpool as to arrivals, closing steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,200 bales, (of which 13,600 bales were on last evening and 15,600 bales to-day,) with 2,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; June, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; July, 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; August, 16 9-16c.@16 19-32c.; September, 16⅜c.@16 13-32c.; October, 15 29-32c.@15 15-16c.; November, 15 23-32c.@15¾c.; December, 15 11-16c.@15¾c.; January, 15 29-32c.@15 15-16c.; February, 16⅛c.@16 3-16c.; March, 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; and April at 16 17-32c.@16 21-32c. ⅌ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,206 bales, including 445 bales by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,576 bales, against 2,772 bales same day last week, and for the week 20,139 bales, against 22,815 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,347,700 bales, against 3,615,601 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 13,877 bales; to the Continent, 6,396 bales. Stock in New-York, 172,559 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 435,626 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15	15	15¼	15¼
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling Fair	17⅛	17¼	17	17½
Fair	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—More demand has been noted for Drugs and Dyes, which have been generally held with firmness. Essential Oils have been held rather more confidently, with a fair inquiry noted. Dyewoods have been generally in very meagre stock and strong in price but without activity.

EARTHENWARE—Has been selling slowly, for the season, and values have been depressed and irregular, on most kinds of stock.

FERTILIZERS—The demand is moderately active for the leading kinds. Peruvian Guano is quoted down to $60@$62. Other kinds steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The dealings in State and Western Flour have been quite limited as a rule, holders having been unwilling to make the important concessions claimed by purchasers. The demand for home use has been mostly for job lots, to meet urgent wants. There has been rather more inquiry noted for export, with the bulk of the dealings in Western Extras and City Mill Extras, the latter for the West Indies and South America. The sales since our last have been 16,250 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 35@$4 75; ordinary to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 80@$5 20, chiefly at $4 95@$5 10; inferior to very good extra State at $5 15@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 15@$5 50, mainly at $5 25@$5 42½; very good to very fancy do., $5 50@$6; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 40@$6 10, and trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 7,250 bbls. shipping stock at quoted rates.... Southern Flour has been in light demand and quoted weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$6 25 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $6 30@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand within the range of from $4 35@$5 50 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 385 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 50 for Superfine ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been more sought after at essentially unchanged prices; the range having been from $3 90@$4 45 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 45 for Golden Ear; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 1,300 bbls., including 450 bbls. Brandywine at $4 75@$4 80....Corn-meal in sacks has been inactive at from $1 50@$1 90 ⅌ 100 lb....Oat-meal has been more sought after and quoted at from $7 75@$9 25 ⅌ lb.

FRUIT—The inquiry for supplies is moderately active, mostly for job lots, with prices ruling essentially unchanged. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 52½@$2 55; 2,000 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 45@$3 70 ⅌ bx.; 500 bbls. Currants at 6⅜c.; 130 cases Turkey Prunes at 7⅜c.@8c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in rather more demand for export and milling, and, to some extent, on speculative account, and has been quoted about 1c. a bushel higher for early delivery, closing firmly. The advanced range of ocean freights tended to check export dealings. Winter Wheat has been quoted about steady, but has been very quiet; offerings of prime to choice quite moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at $1 27 for strictly prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat, for export; $1 21 for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, for milling, with $1 19 reported as bid for do., in store; $1 21½@$1 22 (nominally) for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 20½ for No. 2 do. in store, (three boat-loads marketed last evening;) $1 17@$1 26 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 40 for Red Ohio, in store, for milling, and within the previous range (nominally) for Amber and White Western. And for forward delivery sales have been reported of 8,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, June option, at $1 19, with this price subsequently reported as bid; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, first half of June, at $1 24; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, all June, (reported) at $1 24½, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, July option, at $1 20 ⅌ bushel....New Corn has declined fully 1c. a bushel, under more liberal offerings, leading to a moderately active business, partly for shipment, though the rise in ocean freights operated decidedly against the export movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at 86c.@88½c. for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at 87½c. for prime afloat, and 86c.@86½c. for prime to choice, in store, (with the bulk of the dealings at from 87c.@87½c., afloat;) 87½c.@88½c. for New Yellow Western; and 91c. for New White do., afloat....Old Mixed Western Corn has been unsettled and lower; equal to 48,000 bushels prime, in store, were reported as sold last evening at 91c., said to have been on speculation. To-day, prime do., afloat, was quoted at 90c. as the best bid....Rye, Barley, and Malt, without important change, or business of moment....Oats have been in reduced supply, and active request at a further slight improvement, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,500 bushels at 75¼c.@77½c. for mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 76¾c. for good Western, and 77c. for Detroit, afloat, with 77c. reported as bid, and 77½c. asked for Prime Chicago, afloat, and 75¼c. paid for (one boat-load) of Chicago, in store; 76½c.@79½c. for White Western, in store and afloat; and 78c.@78½c. for White State. And for forward delivery, 20,000 bushels prime mixed Chicago, May option, at 77c. ⅌ bushel.... Feed has been quoted firm within the range of $23@$32, as extremes, ⅌ ton, on a fair demand....Bale Hay has been in request at full rates, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 05; Clover, 60c.@70c.; Salt Hay 55c.@65c....Rye Straw has been salable and steady, within the range of from 60c.@80c.; Oat, 50c.@55c., ⅌ 100 lb.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 2,000 bales have been sold at 2¾c., currency, cash. Market steady, but otherwise inactive.

HIDES—Have been offered quite freely, and quoted weak as to price, with rather more activity noted. Sales were made of 4,000 Montevideo, 2,700 Matamoras, 400 City Slaughters, 1,000 Dry Texas, and 2,100 Buenos Ayres on private terms. Also, 1,000 Rio Grande at 21½c., gold, and 2,500 Rio Grande Cow at 25c., currency, four months credit.

HOPS—Have been held with a fair show of confidence, but have been without activity. The stock of new here has been reported as 9,760 bales; and of old, estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000 bales. We quote: New-York, fair to choice, new, 35c.@40c., and fancy up to 45c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 33c.@35c. ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of domestic have been 65 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 41,485 bales, as against 20,501 bales same time last year. Exports this week none, and since Sept. 1, 15,688 bales.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in good request on the basis of previous prices, with Eastern quoted afloat at $1 60@$1 75 ⅌ 1,000....Lime has been moderately active and quoted steady, with common Rockland quoted at $1 25, and Lump at $1 60@$1 65; State, $1 10@$1 40 ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement, $3 90@$4 75, from vessel and store; Roman, nominally $4@$4 50; Rosendale, $1 25@$1 30 ⅌ bbl....The movements in Lumber have been on a restricted scale throughout. The demand for stock for building purposes is very moderate. The export call in the local market is light. Values are weak and irregular, as a rule. Eastern Spruce quoted at $17@$20 for lots to order, and $15@$19 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $20@$26; White Pine Boards, $18@$30; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, $65@$150, with extreme wide stock quoted much higher; Shingles, within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra Shaved Pine; $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER.—Hemlock tannages are moderately sought after at about previous prices. Oak tannages are in pretty fair request at late figures, to meet urgent wants of manufacturers. A fair inquiry is noted for Union Crop, as also for the more desirable qualities of Upper Leather, within the former range. Light dealings are noted in Morocco and Harness Leather on the basis of old quotations. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25½c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; good damaged stock 24½c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@21c. ⅌ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@36c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@39c.; Light Crop, 32c.@34c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@35c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been held with firmness, and has been in good request, with Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 23c.@23¼c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 500,000 lb....Copper products have been steady, and rather more inquired for, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ⅌ lb....Iron has been generally quiet. Buyers have been unwilling to operate freely, or beyond the limits of urgent wants. Holders do not seem eager to force sales, and on some kinds are somewhat more confident in their views. Scotch Pig is quoted steady, and not plenty, but is quiet. American Pig is rather weak and irregular, with supplies accumulating, in the absence of anything like an active call for stock. Sales have been reported of 1,200 tons common Iron on private terms. Wrought Scrap is quiet and unsettled. Iron Rails are not attracting much attention, yet are quoted nominally steady. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $31@$32 50; Glengarnock, $34@$35; Coltness, $34@$35; No. 1 American Pig, $26@$28; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $22@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails, $48@$52, currency, at the works; Old Rails, $27@$29; Wrought Scrap $32@$35 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $65@$70; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been held with confidence, though not active. We quote: Ordinary foreign Pig at $6 87½@$7, and American at $5 90@$6, gold, Bar at 8¾c., Sheet, 9½c., and Pipe at 9½c....Spelter has been in light demand, but steady, at $7 12½@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $7@$7 25 for domestic....American Steel has been selling in lots as wanted for immediate use at former rates....Regulus Antimony has been in request at 12¾c.@13c., gold....Shot continues quiet at 9¾c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb....Tin has been in more demand, but quoted weak as to values. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bxs. I. C. Charcoal Plates, part at $9 37½, gold; 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne and 1,000 bxs. Coke Plates on private terms....Straits have been quoted at 19½c.@20c.; English at 19¼c.@19¾c.; Refined at 19¾c.@20c., and Banca at 24½c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 87½@$9 50; I. C. Coke, $7@$7 50; Charcoal Terne at $7 87½@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½, gold....Zinc has been inactive at 8⅞c.@9⅛c., gold.

MOLASSES—Trade has been dull in the invoice line, in the absence of any considerable offerings of desirable qualities. Prices, however, have been quoted firm, as in our last. An invoice of 150 punchs., 18 tcs., and 5 bbls. Ponce, of recent arrival, has not yet been marketed. Jobbing trade light, with meagre offerings of prime to choice lots.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active and rather steadier, since our last, within the range of $1 90@$2 for Strained to good Strained; $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2; $3 50@$4 75 for No. 1, and $5@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ⅌ 280 lb. Sales 4,600 bbls. Strained and good Strained within the range of $1 90@$2 05, and 500 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$5, ⅌ 280 lb.... Tar inactive; Newbern last sold at $2 12½ ⅌ bbl. Sales 700 bbls. Wilmington at $2 20....City Pitch in slack demand at $2 25 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been moderately sought after, with merchantable at 34½c., from yard, ⅌ gallon. Sales have been reported of 50 bbls., from dock, at 35c.; 25 bbls. do. at 34½c., and 100 bbls., from yard, at 34½c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale and Sperm have been moderately sought after on the basis of recently revised figures. Manufactured stock in request in a jobbing way at rather easier rates. Linseed and Lard Oils are moving less freely, and quoted rather less firm. Refined, Cotton-seed, and Paraffine Oils are held above the views of buyers, and are comparatively quiet. Menhaden has been in reduced stock and good demand at firm rates. We quote: Crude Whale, 62c.@67½c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@72½c.; Bleached Whale, 73c.@78c.; Crude Sperm, $1 75; Unbleached Sperm, $2 05@$2 10; Bleached Sperm, $2 12½@$2 15; Lard-oil, $1 22½@$1 27½, for good to choice, and $1@$1 15 for No. 1; Red-oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 75c.@80c.; Linseed-oil, 68c.@70c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 17½@$1 22½, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 41c.@45c.; Bleached do., 51c.@53c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 60c.; Yellow do., 68c.@72c.; Refined Yellow and White do., 72½c.@75c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 80c.@90c.; Cod, 60c.@68c.; Neats-foot, 90c.@$1 30; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been in good demand, chiefly on export account, and quoted for early delivery here at 12½c., and to June 15, at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; sales have been reported of 18,000 bbls., for early delivery, at 12½c....Refined at Philadelphia at 12⅛c., and at Baltimore, 12⅜c. for early delivery, but quiet.... Crude, in bulk, at 6¼c., and in shipping order at 9½c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20c.... Naphtha at 9¼c.@9½c. for City.

PROVISIONS—More demand has been noted for new Western Mess Pork, for export, at firmer prices; other kinds dull. Sales have been reported of 650 bbls. new Western Mess at $22, and 100 bbls. Prime Mess, $19 50, with Extra Prime quoted at $16 50. For forward delivery, the dealings in new Western Mess have been more extensive, closing stronger. Sales, 1,500 bbls., June, at $21 80@$21 90; 750 bbls., July, at $21 90@$22; 1,250 bbls., August, at $22 10@$22 15 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in good demand, with City quoted at 9⅞c. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been moderately inquired for at about late quotations. Sales have been reported of 15,000 lb. Rio Bellies at 12⅛c.@12¼c.; 50 bxs. do. on private terms; 125 bxs. Clear do. at 13½c.@13⅞c.; 35 bxs. Backs at 12⅞c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range. Pickled Shoulders quoted at 9⅝c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.; Pickled Hams at 12⅜c.@12⅝c.; Smoked Hams at 13½c.@14c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8⅞c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12¼c.@12½c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11¾c.@12¼c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 12⅞c.@13c. ⅌ lb.... Bacon has been in slack request, with City Long Clear quoted at 12½c.@12⅝c.; Western Short Clear at 12⅝c., and Western Long Clear at 12⅛c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported of only 40 bxs. City Long Clear at 12⅝c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been quoted a shade higher, on lighter offerings, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam at 15½c. for prime; 100 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 14¾c.@14⅞c.; 440 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¾c.; with Refined for the Continent quoted at 15¼c., and for the West Indies at 14⅜c., ⅌ lb. And for forward delivery Western Steam has been also inactive but closing stronger; sales, 250 tcs., May, at 15½c., with June quoted at 15½c.@15⅝c.; July at 15 11-16c.@15¾c., and August at 15⅞c., ⅌ lb....Beef dull at former figures; sales confined to small lots....Butter has been salable and steady, as far as the current offerings suited the requirements of buyers for local use. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy; chiefly at 25c.@28c. for very good to choice; new Western at 15c.@22c. for fair to very choice, ⅌ lb. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs and pails from 13c.@24c. for poor to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@16c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese has been very weak and unsettled as to values, on a moderate inquiry, partly for export; offerings increasing. We quote: New Cheese at 9c.@14c. for State Factory, latter rate for fancy, and 8c.@11c. for State Dairies; and new Ohio Factory, at 8c.@12½c. for fair to very choice. And Old State Factory at 10c.@15c. for fair to very choice, chiefly at 12c.@14c. for good to prime, and 14½c. for choice; old Western, 5c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.... Eggs have been rather more sought after within the range of 14c.@16½c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 15c.@16c. for good to choice marks, ⅌ dozen.

SUGARS—Raw have been very dull and somewhat nominal as to values; generally quoted at 8⅛c. for fair, and 8⅝c. for good Refining, but with little inquiry from refiners or the trade. The liberal supplies available tend to depress prices, in the absence of anything like a confident demand. Sales have been made of 794 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8 5-16c. ⅌ lb. Sales were also rumored of an invoice of Centrifugal, in bxs., and another cargo of Refining Cuba, but without reliable particulars....Refined quiet; quotations nominally as in our last.

TALLOW—Has been quiet, but quoted about steady; equal to 103,000 lb. sold at 8¾c.@9c. for fair to choice ⅌ lb....Stearine has been in light request, with City quoted at 16c., and prime Western, in tcs., at 15½c.@15¾c. ⅌ lb. Sales 39 pks. Grease Stearine at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been firm, and rather more sought after, with sales reported of 350 hhds. at 10½c.@22½c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf has also been attracting more attention at steady rates, with sales reported of 93 cases 1873 Connecticut, Ohio, and Wisconsin Fillers, at 7c.; 180 cases 1872 and 1873 New-York at 8c.@10⅝c.; 58 cases 1873 Pennsylvania on private terms; 203 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 7c.@7¼c.; and 100 cases sundries at 8c.@55c. ⅌ lb. Of Havana, 300 bales sold at 90c.@$1 15 ⅌ lb......Havana Tobacco quoted thus: Common, 85c.@90c.; Good, 92½c.@$1; Fine, $1 10@$1 15. And Yara, assorted lots, at 90c.@95c. ⅌ lb....Manufactured Tobacco has been in fair demand, with Black, common to fine, quoted at 17c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@50c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Very dull; offering freely at $1 21 ⅌ gallon; only 50 bbls. reported sold at this price.

WOOL—The recent movements have been checked, in good part, by the unwillingness of operators to purchase freely in the local market, pending the receipt of new clip in sufficient quantities to make the assortment available, full, and attractive, and to show with something like definiteness the probable course of prices. At the moment, supplies here are generally light, especially of desirable grades of domestic product, and values are fairly supported, but the inquiry from manufacturers and the trade is only moderately active. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 34,000 lb. Domestic Fleece at 48c.@56c.; 5,000 lb. washed Iowa at 48c.; 491 pkgs. and 16,500 lb. Domestic Pulled at 25c.@50c.; 21,000 lb. Scoured stock at 62½c.@70c.; 100 bales California do. on private terms; 155 bales Combing on private terms; 93 bales and 221,000 lb. Texas, part at 27½c.@33½c.; 290 bales and 53,000 lb. California Fall at 18c.@22c.; 235 bales and 68,000 lb. California Spring at 26c.@35c.; 338 bales new do. at 31c.@35c.; 155 bales and 2,000 lb. Australian at 50c.@53c.; 5 bales Cape at 37½c.; 10,000 lb. Montevideo on private terms; 6,000 lb. Georgia, part at 28½c.; 16 bales Black, Pulled, on private terms; 7,500 lb. California Lamb at 25c.@26c.; and 10,000 lb. Noils, part at 46c.

FREIGHTS—A comparatively quiet market has been reported in the line of berth freights. Grain room, by steam, for Liverpool, in good request, for early use, but the further rise claimed by ship-owners tended to check engagements. Cotton room was also wanted, but the bids were not satisfactory, as a rule, and negotiations were progressing slowly. The offerings of Provisions, Resin, and general cargo were moderate, with rates quoted about as in our last. The chartering movement has been much less active. Tonnage for Petroleum has been in most request at unchanged quotations. Tonnage for Grain was less sought after, and quoted about as before. Tonnage for Tobacco, Naval Stores, and general cargo, is not in much demand, yet is quoted about steady. The inquiry for tonnage suited to the Deal trade, from the Provinces, for the United Kingdom, is on a restricted scale, with rates quoted, however, essentially unchanged. A fair call is noted for vessels for the Timber trade, for loading at Southern ports, for the United Kingdom and the Mediterranean, on the basis of about previous quotations. The inquiry for tonnage for the Lumber trade with the West Indies and South America is moderate at about late rates, chiefly to load at Southern ports. Vessels for long voyages are not in much request....From the Cuban sugar ports the advices are of extreme dullness, with low rates ruling, which are not likely to attract thither any further considerable supply of tonnage....The coastwise trade is fairly active, and rates are comparatively firm....The Coal trade is slow for the season, owing, in good part, to the difficulties with the miners, which operate decidedly against the forwarding of stock to the distributing points on the coast....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 5¼d. ⅌ 60 lb., and by steam, 1,113 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. ⅌ lb.; 48,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels Corn, at 5¾d.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 6d. ⅌ bushel, and 16,000 bushels do on private terms; and 8,000 bxs. Cheese (taken within a few days) at 32s. 6d.@35s. ⅌ ton. Also, a British ship, 1,089 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo. And two ships, 1,835 and 1,494 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 456 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Naphtha, reported on private terms. ....For Cork and orders, a British bark 391 tons, with Timber, from Doboy, at 115s., or, if direct, at 110s.; and a ship, 1,704 tons, with Guano, reported from the Chinchas, at 67s. 6d. Grain tonnage in the local market quoted nominally at 4s. 9d.@5s. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, a British bark, 812 tons, with about 5,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s ⅌ bbl., with option of Bremen or Hamburg.... For the Continent direct, a British ship, hence, with about 8,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s., and a British bark, 832 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 4s., and a British bark, 867 tons (to arrive,) with about 6,000 bbls. do., from do., at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; also a ship, with 5,500 to 6,000 bbls do., from Baltimore, rumored, but without reliable particulars. ....For Bremen, a German ship, 1,093 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Resin at 3s. ⅌ 280 lb., and a quantity of Leather at ⅝c. ⅌ lb....For the Baltic, a Russian bark, 580 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d., ⅌ bbl., according to ports....For Rotterdam, a Dutch bark, 665 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl....For Cette, a French bark, 453 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum and Naphtha, reported at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Demerara, an American schooner, 337 tons, with resawed Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $8 50.... For ports north of Hatteras, a bark, 577 tons, and three brigs, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $4 25@$4 37½.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 14, 1875.

Owing to the extreme dullness of trade in Live Stock in general, and in Beeves in particular, shippers having lost heavily for several days past, the cattle trains due on this forenoon were held back. In consequence, there were no sales of Beeves. On yesterday 6 cars of horned Cattle were sold at 10c.@11c. ⅌ lb for Steers, net weights being 6 to 7 cwt. Bulls, on live weight, sold at 5c.@5½c. ⅌ lb. Milch Cows very dull at $40@$80 ⅌ head. Calves slow of sale at 4½c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Veals dull at 7c.@8c. ⅌ lb., with a few head of choice quality sold at 8½c.@9c. ⅌ lb.; supply too heavy for the demand. Spring Lambs not quoted on this forenoon. Shorn Sheep slow of sale at 5¼c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb.; woolly Sheep not quoted. No live Hogs on sale; City-dressed firm, but dull, at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 206 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 18,800 lb., at $5 70 ⅌ cwt.; held on sale, 7 cars of Sheep.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 755 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 60,440 lb., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 200 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 19,370 lb., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 88 State Calves, weight 11,170 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 41 State Calves, weight 5,220 lb., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 92 State Veals, weight 12,230 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 15 State Veals, weight 1,860 lb., at 7½c. ⅌ lb. J. Kirby sold 59 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 5,270 lb., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 458 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 46,970 lb., at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 180 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 20,250 lb., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 46 State Calves, weight 5,980 lb., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 41 State Calves, weight 5,450 lb., at 6½c. ⅌ lb. P. McCabe sold 30 Milch Cows, with their Calves, at $50 to $80 ⅌ head.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards: 204 Veals and Calves, 24 Cows, 10 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 4,188 Sheep and Lambs, 898 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 4,285 Hogs, 1,674 Sheep, 289 Veals and Calves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 561 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,834 head, or 402 cars, against 538 cars for the same time last week, and 502 cars for the corresponding week last year. There was no market to-day; 5 cars remaining unsold held over; fresh arrivals were through consignments. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,600 head, against 11,600 head for the same time last week, and 8,400 head for the corresponding week last year; market flat; sales, 2 cars Ohio Clipped Sheep, ranging from 82 to 89 lb. at $4 30@$4 40; 2 cars remaining unsold will be held over; fresh arrivals were through consignments; 6 cars remaining unsold yesterday shipped East in first hand. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,400 head, against 13,400 for the same time last week, and 19,500 head for the corresponding week last year; market dull and dragging at $7 50@$7 75 for Yorkers, and $8@$8 25 for heavy Hogs; 300 head were disposed of; 4 cars remaining unsold. Cows—Receipts this week were 42 cars, or 714 head; the majority of the offerings common to fair quality; few head of good quality; 25 cars of the receipts shipped through in first hands; demand slow; last week's prices maintained; $30@$62 per head for common to choice. Calves—Receipts for the week, 250 head; demand brisk; offerings generally Bobbs, with a few head of good Veals; Bobbs, $2@$2 50 ⅌ head; common to best Veals, $4 50@$7.

ALBANY, May 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 535 cars, being 17 cars short of last week's receipts, of average good quality. The market has been dull and prices the same as last week. Milch Cows—Receipts, 90 head; prices, $45@$60 for common to fair. Veals—Receipts, 430 head; sales were made at 5½c.@7c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 56 cars, only two in excess of last week's receipts, of fine average quality; market dull and drooping, with ¼c. off on all grades. No demand for Hogs.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Cattle opened active and firm; receipts, 1,800 head; Stockers, $3 25@$4 75; Butchers', $3 50@$5 25; ordinary to extra shipping Beeves, $5 25@$6 50; shipments, 1,300 head. Live Hogs active and firm for all grades; common to prime light weights, $7 50@$7 80; poor to extra heavy, $7 60@$8 90; shipments, 5,500 head. Sheep unchanged; receipts, 1,000 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active; advanced; No. 1 Spring, $1 05@$1 05½; No. 2 do., Regular, $1 02@$1 02½, spot or May; $1 04@$1 05, June; $1 07@$1 07⅜, July; No. 3 do., 97c.@97¼c.; Rejected, 88c. Corn in fair demand, advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 72¾c.@72⅞c., spot; 74¼c., bid June; 77¾c. bid July; Rejected, 69¼c.@69½c.; Ear, 77c.@78c. Oats opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 64¼c.@64½c.; White do., 65c; Rejected, 61c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley firm, scarce, inactive; $1 36 bid for No. 2 Fall, spot; $1 33 bid May. Pork in fair demand; advanced at opening, advance lost at close; sales at $21 50, cash or May; $21 60, June; $21 85, July; $22 10, August. Lard quiet at $15 40, spot or May; $15 47½ June; $15 65, July; $15 85, August. Whisky, nominally, $1 18. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat easier; a shade lower at $1 04⅜, June; $1 07¼, July. Corn irregular; a shade lower at 74⅛c., June; nominally, 77c., July. Oats quiet at 65⅜c., June. Pork steady; offered at $21 60@$21 62½, June; sales at $21 90, July; $22 10, August. Lard firm and higher at $15 45, cash; $15 50 asked, June; $15 65@$15 70, July. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 106,000 bushels; Corn, 76,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 110,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Petroleum nominally 12⅜c.@12½c. for Refined, and 9c. for Crude. Clover-seed scarce at 9c.@11½c. for Pennsylvania and Western. Timothy and Flax-seed unchanged. Flour steady; nothing doing except on local account; sales of 600 bbls., including Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family at $6@$6 37½; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6@$6 50; high grades, $7@$8; also, 3,000 bbls. City Mills on private terms. Rye Flour, $5 37½. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 40@$1 43; Amber, $1 44@$1 48; White, $1 50@$1 52. Rye steady at $1 10. Corn dull at 87c. for Yellow; 86c.@86½c. for Western Mixed. Oats move freely at 74c.@75c., for White, and 72c, for Mixed. Provisions unchanged; Mess Pork, $22@$22 25; Beef Hams, $18@$22 50; Smoked do., 13c.@14½c.; Pickled do., 12¼c.@12½c. Dressed Hogs, 9¾c.@10c. Lard, 14¾c.@15¾c. Whisky held at $1 22 for Western. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. do., firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 23c.@24c.; do. firsts, 17c.@19c.; do. rolls, Extras, 24c.@26c. Cheese quiet; New-York, fancy, 16½c.@17c.; Western prime, 15½c.@15¾c. Eggs quiet; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 17c.@18c.; Western do., 17c.@17½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 14.—Flour—Estimated stock on hand, 8,000 bbls.; no low grades or export brands on hand. Sales, Superfine, $5 50; single Extra, $5 75; double Extra, $6; treble Extra, $6 25@$7; Choice, $7 25@$7 50. Corn firm at 91c.@92c. Oats firm and scarce at 74c.@75c. Bran dull at $1 15. Hay firm; prime, $26; strictly prime, $27. Pork, no demand; offering at $22; quoted at $22 37½; Dry-salted Meats, none in first hands; Shoulders called for at 9¼c.; Sides dull at 12¼c.@12½c. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@13⅞c. Lard dull; tierce, 15⅝c.@15½c.; keg, 16c.@16½c. Sugar higher; common, 8c.@8¼c.; low fair to fully fair, 8⅜c.@9c.; prime, 9¼c.; strictly prime, 9½c. Molasses quiet; common, 40c.@50c.; fair, 50c.@55c. Whisky dull; nominally $1 19@$1 20. Coffee firmer; fair to prime, 18c.@19c. Corn-meal scarce and higher; sales at $4 10@$4 15. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 64½. Gold, $115⅝.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14.—Receipts—Flour, 3,900 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 450 bbls. at $5 25@$6 for Spring; $6@$6 50 for Amber; $6 75@$7 25 for White; $5 50 for Rye; $8 50@$9 50 for Oat-meal. Wheat, very dull and entirely nominal. Corn inactive and unsettled; 1 car Western sold at 80c., on the track. Oats active and firm; sales of 23,600 bushels No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, on private terms. Rye bare. Barley quiet; sales of 4 cars Canada at $1 40, on the track. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Pork, Lard, and Highwines unchanged.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Flour very quiet, but steady; prices unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 38; No. 2 do., $1 35; Mixed do., $1 34; No. 1 Western Red, $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 34@$1 35; Pennsylvania Red, $1 38; Maryland Red, $1 35@$1 40; do. Amber, $1 45@$1 46; do. White, $1 30@$1 40; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 17@$1 19. Corn firm, steady; Southern White, 90c.; Southern Yellow, 87c. Western Mixed, 87¼c. Oats firm; Southern, 80c.@81c.; Western White, 76c.@77c.; Western Mixed, 75c. Rye quiet at $1 15@$1 18. Hay firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet, with a downward tendency. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12¾c., loose; packed, 9¼c.@12¾c.; Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13⅛c.; Hams, 14½c.@15½c. Lard—Refined, 16c.@16¼c.; Steam, 15½c.@15¾c. Butter firm; good to fine Western, grass flavored, 24c.@28c. Petroleum nominally 5⅞c.@6c. Coffee dull; ordinary to prime Rio, cargoes, 16c.@18¾c. Whisky—Small sales at $1 24; now held at $1 25.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular; some sales higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 43@$1 43½, cash; $1 43, May; $1 46¾, July; No. 2 Spring, $1 03¾;8 oft do., $1 07. Corn opened higher; No. 2 Mixed, 74c.; closed at 73½c., cash; 73¾c., May; 74½c.@75c., June; 77⅜c., July. Oats higher at 64½c.@65c., cash; 65½c., May; 67c., June. Barley and Rye unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 20. Pork nominally $21 75. Dry Salted Meats unchanged. Bacon unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard dull; 15¼c. asked; 15c. bid. Live Hogs steady; Shippers, $6 75@$7 25; Bacon, $7 35@$7 65; good to extra, $7 75@$8 25. Cattle firm; the demand exceeds the supply; sales of Fancy Steers averaging 1,800 lb. at $7; Fancy Butchers, $6 35; good to prime Shippers, $6 12½@$6 30; mixed, $5 10@$5 65; good through Texans, $5; Stockers, $3 25@$4 10. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14.—Wheat active; sales one car No. 1 State Treadwell at $1 43; 50 bags of Amber State, delivered at boat, at $1 40; 4,000 bushels White State, in store, at $1 45; five cars extra White Michigan at $1 48; seven cars No. 2 Amber Illinois, and four cars No. 1 White Illinois, in Central Elevator, and taken together at $1 50. Rye—Nothing in the street; sales 1,500 bushels, in store, for near at hand milling, at $1 06½. Corn quiet; sales two cars No. 1 high mixed Western at 88c., and one car No. 1 High Mixed at 90c., and one car No. 2 High Mixed at 89c. Oats active and ½c. ⅌ bushel higher; sales five cars at 78½c. for No. 1 White State; 77½c. for No. 2 do. do., and No. 1 Western; 77 for No. 1 Mixed State, and 78c. for No. 1 White Western. Barley quiet. Malt steady.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Wool steady, supply light, demand moderate; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 54c.@55c.; X, 54c.@55c.; medium, 55c.@57½c.; coarse, 40c.@50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western—Fine, 48c.@50c.; medium, 54c.@56c.; coarse, 40c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; do. unwashed, 45c.@46c.; Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; fine unwashed, 35c.@37½c.; coarse and medium unwashed, 37c.@42½c.; tubwashed, 52½c.@55c.; Colorado washed, 28c.@35c.; Colorado unwashed, 21c.@25c.; extra and merino Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and super Pulled, 43c.@50c.; Texas fine and medium, 28c.@35c.; Texas coarse, 21c.@35c.

BOSTON, May 14.—Flour steady; moderate demand; sales, Western Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; common Extras, $5 25@$5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 75@$6 50; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 25@$7; Illinois, $6 50@$7 50; St. Louis, $6 50@$8 50. Southern Flour quiet at $5 25@$8 50 for common Extras and Choice Family; Fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 75. Corn quiet at 91½c.@94c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 76c.@82c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 20@$1 25. Shorts, fine Feed and Middlings, $26@$29. Receipts—Flour, 2,886 bbls.; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Wheat, 800 bushels; Oats, 7,800 bushels; Shorts, 3,080 bushels.

TOLEDO, May 14.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 36; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 32; Extra do., $1 34; Amber Michigan spot sales, mostly at $1 30, closing at $1 29½; June, $1 30½; July, $1 32; No. 2 Red, June, $1 29; July, $1 32½. Corn a shade lower, closing weak; High Mixed, spot, 78c.; May, 77½c.; July, 78½c.; no grade, 77¼c. Oats firm and a shade better; No. 1, 68½c.; White, 70c.; Michigan, 68½c. Receipts—Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 72,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, May 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 06½; No. 2 do., $1 02¾; June, $1 04; July, $1 06¼. Oats firm and scarce; No. 2, in store, 62½c., bid. Corn firm and higher; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 72c.; New, in store, 70c. Rye nominal and scarce; No. 1, in store, $1 10. Barley nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 32½; No 3 do., $1 12. Provisions quiet but firm; Mess Pork, $21 50. Prime Lard, 15½c.@16c. Freights nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 68,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 264,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 14.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White Winter; $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; Extra White Michigan, $1 40; sales of 3,000 bushels White State at about $1 36. Corn dull; sales of 2 cars at 88c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal, $37 for Bolted; $36 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs $25; Middlings, $27, ⅌ ton. Lake Receipts—13,700 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 378,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—Flour steady. Wheat steady at $1 28@$1 35. Corn dull and declining at 77c.@78c. Oats steady at 70c.@73c. Rye quiet and weak at $1 21@$1 23. Barley dull and nominal. Butter dull. Pork nominal, dull; sales at $22. Lard quiet; Steam, $15 06¼ bid, spot; sales at $15 62½, buyer, July; Kettle, $15 50. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c. Whisky in good demand at $1 15. Live Hogs steady; common, $6 75@$7 35; fair to medium, $7 45@$7 75; good, $7 80@$8; receipts, 1,800 head.

DETROIT, May 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; Extra, $1 30; No. 1, $1 28; Amber, $1 26. Corn steady at 77c.@78¼c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 14.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 30½c. Resin firm; $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 30 for Hard; $2 20 for Yellow Dip; $3 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—Cotton firm, in good demand; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,275 bales; gross, 1,276 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,568 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 115,886 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,998 bales; gross, 6,333 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,568 bales; to France, 3,404 bales; to the Continent, 2,371 bales; coastwise, 369 bales; sales, 17,750 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15 9-16c.; Low Middling, 15 3-16c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 532 bales; exports, coastwise, 567 bales; sales, 479 bales; stock, 23,020 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,706 bales; gross, 2,707 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,044 bales; coastwise, 1,420 bales; sales, 2,730 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 14.—Cotton demand fair; Middling, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 200 bales; exports, coastwise, 102 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, actual, 15,231 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,908 bales; gross receipts, 2,192 bales; exports, coastwise, 965 bales; sales, 2,700 bales.

GALVESTON, May 14.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 64 bales; exports coastwise, 36 bales; sales, 956 bales; stock, 37,474 bales. Weekly net receipts, 1,030 bales; gross, 1,058 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,463 bales; coastwise, 1,011 bales; sales, 5,769 bales.

MOBILE, May 14.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 243; exports, coastwise, 1 bale; sales, 250 bales; stock, 21,366 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,008 bales; exports, coastwise, 166 bales; sales, 1,750 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations: Ophir, 59; Mexican, 19¾; Gould & Curry, 17¾; Best & Belcher, 47½; Savage, 94; Chollar, 70; Hale & Norcross, 39; Crown Point, 27½; Yellow Jacket, 76½; Imperial, 7½; Kentuck, 13; Empire, 6; Alpha, 19¾; Belcher, 26; Consolidated Virginia, 405; Sierra Nevada, 10½; California, 56; Bullion, 46; Segregated Belcher, 80; Overman, 58½; Justice, 100; Caledonia, 17.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14.—Printing Cloths more freely offered, at 5½c. for standard and extra 64x64, with limited business.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 14—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 bonds, 104; new 5s, 102½. Erie Railway shares, 25½; do. preferred, 36; New-York Central, 94.

4 P. M.—Consols, for money, 94⅛@94¼; for the account, 94¼@94⅜. Erie Railway shares, 25@25¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 25c.

FRANKFORT, May 14.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862, 99.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 51,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export, and 3,000 bales for speculation; forwarded from the ship's side directly to the spinner, 9,000 bales. The stock in port is 961,000 bales, including 591,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 69,000 bales, including 39,000 bales American. Actual exports, 6,000 bales. The stock afloat is 437,000 bales, including 136,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable May, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 7 15-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable June and July, at 8d. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 27,000 qrs., of which 25,000 qrs. were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 7 15-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; Corn, 33s. 6d.@33s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. Peas, 41s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Bacon, 51s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 53s. 3d. for Short Clear Middles.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,000 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crops, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 8 3-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower. Provisions—Lard, 66s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, May 14.—Refined Petroleum, 8½d.@8¾d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 56s.@56s. 6d. Linseed Oil, 25s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 23s. 3d.@23s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 14.—Petroleum, 26f. for Fine Pale American.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S VIEWS OF BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, made a brief address on 'Change in Cincinnati, Tuesday, closing thus: "And now, gentlemen, let me congratulate you upon returning prosperous times. I believe business men feel that the times are now easier and that trade is reviving. I trust that in a year or two the old activity of former years will come again. You have passed through a severe business panic, in which Cincinnati has suffered less, perhaps, than any other city, because the business of your city rests upon the solid wealth of industry and capital combined. I believe that soon we are to have happier times, more active industry, and greater commercial prosperity. And I may add further that I believe our financial affairs are in a much better condition than they have been for some years. We are now carrying out a policy that is designed to bring us soon to a specie standard. I know you business men all want something solid for a foundation; you want gold and silver as the basis of your money transactions, and to this end the Government is now working. And while the process may be hard and a little slow, as it ought to be, yet it will come; and God speed the time gold and silver will again be the measure of value of all you buy and sell."

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

A NEW SENTIMENT 'TWIXT POPE AND KING.

A STRONG APPEAL TO ROYALTY—THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION—LESSONS FOR AMERICA —THE PAPACY AND THE BISHOPS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, April 19, 1875.

The language used by the Pope in his speech to the delegation of 600, on the anniversary, last week, of his return from Gaeta, has led some to suppose that the Vatican people are coming to the conclusion that they may find their account in leaning at this late moment in the direction of the Government of Italy. It is quite a new thing in the catalogue of events to find the Pope praying to Victor Emmanuel, for whom before this he has had only words of censure so severe as to have the character of maledictions. Here are some of the Pontiff's own words:

"I also, at this moment, to give impulse and example, while renewing once more the condemnation of all the sacrilegious acts before this committed, would address myself to the King, who has had even saints in his august family, and with the affection of a father, and the zeal prompted by my sacred character, say, Majesty, I pray you, I conjure you, in the name of all your august predecessors, in the name of the Virgin Mary, whom I will invoke under the title of the *Consolata*, in the name of God himself, and will say also in the name of your own interest, do not use your right hand again to sign another decree to the damage of the Church! And whether the matter concerned be connected with the penal code, or with the military conscription—the one or the other having a tendency to destroy the clergy, and as a consequence, if such a thing were possible, to the destruction of the Catholic Church. Alas, for compassion, Majesty; for your own well-being, and the well-being of your subjects; for the good of society, do not increase the debts contracted with God, loading your conscience by new martyrdoms to the Church. And what I say to you, Majesty, I say to all the rulers of the people in the world; arrest your steps, and do not proceed upon the declivity which leads to the profoundest abyss," &c.

Such is the language now held toward the "usurping" sovereign of the country. Indeed, before this, Victor Emmanuel has had the title, in most of the clerical publications, of "King of the Sardinian States." Some of the newspapers of the opposition deplore that any sign is given of possible reconciliation between the Papacy and the Government of the Kingdom. The fear expressed is that the State, as a consequence of reconciliation, would be liable to fall too completely under the influence of the Vatican and become its helpless instrument. We must wait a little to see what may succeed the present movement.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

I have several times referred to the fact that all through Italy public opinion is becoming more and more favorable to having elementary instruction carried on exclusively in the municipal schools. It is the destruction of the old system of teaching, with reading, writing, and arithmetic, the Roman Catholic catechism, with the supervision of the priest. What is clamored for in New-York and other cities, under the title of "parochial schools," is what has been tried and is now condemned by the Italians, who have suffered so much. There are now more than 12,000 pupils in the municipal or secular schools of Rome, and the number is every year increasing. Four years ago no schools existed that were not under the control of priests, monks, and nuns. So far as I have opportunity to observe, these public schools, instead of being "Godless"—the favorite term of those who claim a monopoly of most of the religion and goodness in the world—send out pupils who are as proper in their conduct as are those trained in the catechism schools, or those of the Pope. Besides this, the boys and girls in the public schools are taught to love their country and be loyal to their sovereign, while those in the clerical schools are not, but learn that their fidelity is due, first of all, to the Pope.

LESSONS FOR AMERICA.

The United States must not forget the warning which Italy has so many times sent to the New World—to keep the inoculation of sectarian dogmas out of the schools established for quite another kind of instruction. It requires but a small degree of intelligence not to be deceived by the specious declaration made by the priests, that religion will perish from society if left wholly to the house of God. The interest of a party of ecclesiastics may suffer, and the cause of the Papacy go to the dogs, but there is little danger that Christianity will lose ground in the world, even if the infallibility of the Pope is not taught in the public schools. Italy always presents us an example, either for warning or imitation. According to the statistical tables this country has about seven priests to every thousand of the population. A country like the United States has one and a half or one and three-quarters to the thousand, which is probably near the proportion in most Protestant countries. You know whether the bulk of the population there is well-instructed and is tolerably faithful to its religious duties. Here the priests are constantly telling us that the majority of the people are indifferent to religious matters, and the charge is even made by some of the least charitable, that positive impiety very generally prevails—a charge which, for my own part, I do not at all believe. Were it true, whom should we be obliged to hold responsible for it? We know how much crime we have to bear the discredit of in our country committed by those of foreign birth, and due to the infidelity to duty of those in Europe who have taken upon themselves the tremendous responsibility of directing the moral and religious training of whole populations. It is a crying scandal here in Italy—and the journals are now constantly putting it forward—that the clerical class, in very large part, follow their calling as any others follow a trade—as a means for getting on in life. An hour or two is sufficient every day for the mass and the recitation of the offices, and with many the rest of the time is idled away. I have already several times repeated this fact; but it is one so conspicuous and so sad, in a community in which there is so much to do, that one cannot help putting it forward with the hope of reform. In all kindness, but with earnestness, we repeat that the people of the United States are called upon to see to it that their precious patrimony is not taken away by the practice of any tricks, however subtle, by men who, seeing themselves first deceived, may, without conscious guilt, fall into the habit of deceiving others. Let everything be done to promote religion and popular instruction; but fight to the last against an ecclesiastical party which has its centre at Rome, whose all-absorbing passion is to dominate. Such is the solemn warning which some of the best men in Italy send you again and again, to see to it that the hopes of the future are not disappointed by any false steps now taken.

THE PAPACY AND THE BISHOPS.

The Papacy, in playing "Holy Roman Empire," or "Mistress of the World," places great reliance upon the zeal and fidelity of the twelve hundred or more Bishops, or Episcopal Pro-consuls, scattered throughout the various countries in which the Church exercises dominion. It is a compactly organized body, and acts with unhesitating obedience as the word of command is given from this centre of authority. The lower clergy follow the order of the Prefects of the establishment. The chief instrument for enforcing obedience is the act of excommunication so much dreaded by the faithful, and which, it is believed by them, cuts the victim off from all hopes in a future life.

A ROMAN ANNIVERSARY.

Day after to-morrow is set apart in the Roman calendar as the date to be commemorated in honor of the foundation of the city. Every year some notice is taken by the Archæological Society; and, passed the 21st of April, another year is put on the register which marks the vicissitudes of the ancient seat of human society. It is believed that Rome is now 2,629 years old. We have proofs enough in our time of what great results may spring from small beginnings, but none more extraordinary than that which the experiment at colonizing of the adventurous Romulus affords. The Roman power, which came at last to dominate over 80,000,000 of the population of the world, had its origin in that primitive act, when Romulus put his hand to the plow to turn up the furrows around the base of what afterward became known as the Palatine Hill. There are no doubt sites of cities in what are now virgin wildernesses, as there are sites of what were splendid capitals of the past over which the sands of the desert are scattered, leaving no visible trace. The Palatine Hill is the most confused mass of ruins in Rome, as well as the most vast, and a great part is still covered with the accumulation of earth which was deposited one does not know how. History but repeats itself, and, as we travel from the west towards the east, we find the ground everywhere scattered over with the débris of ruined states. We trace the dawn, the meridian, and the evening decay of empire of a dozen exhausted nations. As it has been, so it shall be, and the same story will be told of the non-flourishing communities of the world.

In honor of Rome's natal day, on the night of the 21st, all the ruins in the region of the Roman Forum will be illuminated with colored fires. It will be a good opportunity for the large number of foreign visitors still here to witness a unique and beautiful spectacle.

BARBARA FREITCHIE.

LETTER FROM MR. JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Mr. John G. Whittier has written a letter to the Boston *Advertiser*, in which, after pointing out some minor inaccuracies in an article it had published setting forth the reasons which led him to believe in the reality of the incidents on which he formed his poem "Barbara Freitchie," he says:

The evidence adduced on the other side is not without weight, and, if by no means conclusive, is entitled to respectful consideration. I have no desire, nor do I feel under obligation, to enter into any controversy on the subject. The facts in the case are before the public, and I have no wish to bias its decision. I have no interest in it apart from the truth. I wrote the ballad in the firm belief of the truth of the incident it describes, and the grounds for that belief seemed to be ample. It may be that my original informant—a lady in whom I have entire confidence—was herself misinformed by her friends. It may be that the cumulative and corroborative evidence I have since received is unreliable. If so, I can only say that I shall regret it, not so much from a feeling of personal disappointment as that it involves the loss of the noble ideal of patriotism to which I sought to do honor. As a matter of fact I have no wish to perpetuate in any offensive sense the incidents of the sad fraternal strife, the very names of whose battle-fields I would gladly see erased from our national flags.

"Buried be the dreadful past,
Its common slain be mourned, and let
All memories soften to regret."

It seems to be admitted by those who deny the main incident of the ballad, that the venerable Union woman did not hesitate to make a way with her cane through the Confederate soldiers at her door, applying to them epithets more energetic than polite, and that she had a Union flag in her house. If she did not show it on that occasion so much the worse for Frederick City, and those who have given credit to the story of the heroism of its oldest inhabitant will very naturally sympathize with the indignant inquiry of one of her juvenile admirers: "If Barbara Freitchie didn't shake the flag at the rebels, why didn't somebody else do it?"

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

AMESBURY, 5th month, 11th, 1875.

AFFAIRS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, held in Baltimore yesterday, President Garrett stated that the revenue for the month of April, 1874, was, on the Baltimore and Ohio Road and its branches, $1,377,953 66, among the largest for any month in the history of the company.

He had the satisfaction of stating that, notwithstanding the continuance of the hostile action of rival lines—especially of the Pennsylvania Company—the revenue for the month of April, 1875, was $1,412,527 26, thus showing an increase for that month over the same month of the preceding year of $34,573 60. The results, therefore, of the experience of April, confirmed the views expressed by the President at the last monthly meeting of the board as to the ability of the Baltimore and Ohio Company to maintain its policy thoroughly and successfully.

The Pennsylvania Company had continued to make rates to some points which are not only unremunerative, but which would result in great losses, as they had made rates from Baltimore which scarcely paid one-fourth of a cent per ton per mile. The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Company had, in many instances, refused freight at such rates, and had aided in throwing it upon the Northern Central and the Pennsylvania roads and their Western connections. It was clearly the interest of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, when losses would follow, by accepting traffic at such rates, that it should be thrown upon the line whose representatives had offered them.

The receipts of passengers by the main stem for April also showed a large increase over the same month of 1874, arising from the great number of passengers attracted by the low fares.

THE ATTEMPT TO BREAK E. B. WARD'S WILL.

The counsel for the heirs of the Ward estate, who are endeavoring in Detroit, Mich., to overthrow the order of the Probate Court in admitting the will of the late Capt. E. B. Ward to probate, have filed their answers to the allegations of the executors. Separate answers are made to the will and to the two codicils, one of which is dated March 18 and the other Aug. 25, 1874. The answers are substantially alike, and, stripped of legal verbiage, are as follows:

First—They demand a trial of the matters set forth in the allegations and averments of the persons claiming to be executors.

Second—They deny that the wills and codicils were signed by Capt. Ward and attested and subscribed in manner and form as averred in the allegations.

Third—They deny that at the time the papers were executed Mr. Ward was of sound and disposing mind, and aver that he then was, and continued to be up to the time of his death, of unsound mind and incapable of making a valid will and testament and codicil.

Fourth—That at the time the papers were executed, and up to the date of his death, Mr. Ward was subject to insane delusions, rendering him not of sound and disposing mind and memory, and that the papers were signed by him under the influence of such insane delusion.

Fifth—That if the papers were executed as alleged, the execution was procured by undue influence, and that they were not his free acts and wills.

Sixth—That if the papers were executed as alleged by the executors, the executions were procured by fraud.

REMARKABLE METEOR.

The Rochester *Express* thus describes a meteor seen in that city Saturday evening, 8th inst., about fifteen minutes before 8 o'clock: "The meteor first appeared at a point about fifty or fifty-five degrees above the horizon, in the north-west, or a little west of north-west, took a northerly direction, describing the arc of a circle, and vanished at a point about twenty degrees above the horizon north of north-west. It was unusually large and brilliant, exceeding in size and brightness the appearance of any of the plants at their brightest. It moved slowly, and was in sight from three to five full seconds, when it totally disappeared. About two seconds after the meteor had entirely vanished, its track or course suddenly sprang into view, as a line of clear, white light, slightly curved. It was perfectly distinct, and remained as an unbroken line for perhaps thirty seconds, when it commenced to break up into angles, having the appearance of zig-zag lightning, though much fainter than that. Then it began to wave in serpentine curves as though blown by a wind, and finally assumed the appearance of small patches of light gradually fading away until it wholly disappeared. This visible track of the meteor remained in view, we should think, from three to four minutes. There were thunder clouds in the apparent vicinity of the meteor, but none, if our observation was correct, immediately contiguous. In a conversation this morning with Prof. Swift about this phenomenon, that gentleman suggested that the luminous line described was possibly the light of the moon shining upon the smoky track left by the falling star. The atmosphere was hazy and surcharged with electricity, as the subsequent thunder showers demonstrated."

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

Phillips Exeter Academy has 166 students on its rolls—40 Senior, 34 Middle, 39 Junior, and 53 Preparatory.

The Trustees of Cornell College have adopted a resolution making military instruction optional with the students.

Prof. William R. Creery, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Baltimore City, died on the 1st inst., after a brief illness.

Minneapolis wants more school-houses. There are 2,432 children on the rolls, and the average yearly increase is 350.

The Trustees of Andover Theological Seminary have voted to proceed at once with the erection of the new chapel, and about $15,000 more is needed.

Resolutions were adopted at the State Baptist Convention recently held at Milledgeville, Ga., looking to the establishment of a Baptist female college.

The Baldwin prize for oratory at Wabash College was recently awarded to Edward Daniels and J. P. Roth, their performances being of equal merit.

Dr. McCosh has written a polite letter to the Faculty of Rutgers College, requesting the return of the cannon recently conveyed from the Princeton grounds by students of Rutgers.

The Trustees of the Free Academy, Norwich, have taken steps to bring the institution and its merits in a forcible and practical manner before the people of Norwich. They have resolved to make an effort to increase the endowment by the sum of $50,000.

The annual circular of the Theological Seminary, Yale, is out. One hundred and nine students have been connected with the school during the past year. The special lectures provided for the coming year are as follows: Rev. Mark Hopkins on the "Scriptural Idea of God;" Dr. William M. Taylor on "Preaching;" Rev. John Hall on the "Relations of the Pastor to Sunday-school Instruction."

The *Journal of Education*, published in Brooklyn, N. Y., which has reached its second number, contains some valuable and interesting articles, and is a remarkably neat specimen of typography. "School Hygiene," by Alexander Hutchins, M. D.; "Philosophy and Methods of Primary Instruction," by James Cruikshank; "Spelling Schools and Spelling Matches," and "The Parochial School Scheme" are among the subjects treated. There is also a special department devoted to the Arts and Sciences.

The Boston University *Year-book* announces that by virtue of an arrangement just effected with the authorities of the National University at Athens and those of the Royal University at Rome, any member of the School of All Sciences of Boston University, duly recommended, can pursue, without expense for instruction, and for any number of years, select or regular courses of study in any department of said Universities, enjoying all rights and privileges of university citizenship; and upon returning and passing a satisfactory examination in the work accomplished, take his degree at the hands of Boston University.

Mr. J. C. Green, recently deceased, gave to Princeton College, altogether, about $650,000. With this amount recitation rooms, a library building, a scientific hall, have been reared, and professorships endowed, and some minor ends attained. Besides these gifts to the college, he has greatly enriched the seminary. His benefactions there, first and last, have been at least $60,000. The Helena Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, called after his daughter Helen, who died in Rome some twelve years ago, was founded as a memorial of her. Mr. Green leaves three brothers, who reside in Trenton, all men of mark and worth.

The vacancies in the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, to be filled at the next election on Commencement day, June 30, are as follows: Five for the full term of six years, in place of Messrs. Edward E. Hale, William A. Richardson, Charles F. Adams, William G. Russell and Alexander Agassiz, whose terms of office expire on Commencement day; one for five years, in place of Hon. B. R. Curtis, deceased, who declined to act as an overseer; two for two years, in place of Messrs. James Lawrence, deceased, and George S. Hillard, resigned; and one for one year, in place of Rev. James Walker, deceased, being nine vacancies in all. Messrs. Edward E. Hale and William A. Richardson are not eligible for re-election, having been elected for two successive terms. Messrs. Adams, Russell and Agassiz are eligible for re-election.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, May 24, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand six hundred (1,600) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace size, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove size, five hundred (500) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
} Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 27th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 95 Attorney st., for school purposes, including some alterations on premises adjoining.

Proposals will also be received, at the time and place above named, for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
ANDREW J. CASE,
N. S. ROBERTS, M. D.,
FRANCIS COAN,
} Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DUDLEY S. STEELE and NATHAN W. CONDICT, JR., against L. NAPOLEON LAROCHELLE and CHARLES A. SCOTT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Complaint not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 93 Duane street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest on two hundred and seventy-five dollars from the first day of November, 1874, and with interest on seven hundred dollars from the nineteenth day of March, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1875.

DAVID CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1875. DAVID CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ap8-1aw6w8*

PROPOSALS.

MACKINAW & MARQUETTE RAILROAD.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE SWAMP LANDS, LANSING, Mich., April 30, 1875.

Notice of the letting of the contract for the construction of the Mackinaw and Marquette Railroad, under the provisions of the following act:

AN ACT

To amend sections one, two, and three, of an act entitled "An act to authorize and empower the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to make an appropriation of State Swamp Lands, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior," approved March 21, 1873 and an act amendatory thereof, approved March 24, 1874.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That sections one, two, and three, of an act entitled, "An act to authorize and empower the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to make an appropriation of State swamp lands, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior," being act No. 36 of the session laws of 1873, approved March 21, 1873, and the act amendatory thereof, approved March 24, 1874, be amended as follows, viz.:

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That to secure the early construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior, and for the purposes of drainage and reclamation, the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands are hereby authorized and empowered, if by them deemed expedient, and to the best interest of the State, and to the section of country to be penetrated by said railroad, to appropriate not to exceed sixteen sections of State swamp lands per mile to any railroad company that shall construct and complete such railroad in running order on or before Dec. 31, 1877. *Provided, however*, That if from the financial condition of the country, and the present discredit of all railway investments, difficulties shall occur in raising the money for the construction of said railroad, which may delay its inception and progress, the rights of the company to the grant and privileges hereby authorized, shall not be forfeited by reason of the non-completion of the road at the time specified: *Provided*, The progress of the work be such at said time as to render the completion thereof assured to the satisfaction of the said Board of Control within a reasonable time thereafter, not exceeding one additional year, and the same shall be actually completed within that time. Said Board of Control of State Swamp Lands, in their discretion, may award and convey to the company constructing said railroad the number of acres earned upon the completion of any twenty-mile sections of said railroad: *Provided further*, That said sections are completed ready for the rolling stock, and the said Board of Control shall deem the same necessary to facilitate the completion of said railroad.

SEC. 2. To promote and further the construction of said railroad, and for the better protection of the interests of the State, the Board of Control as aforesaid shall have full power and authority over said lands, the reservation necessary, and the privileges requisite to the application of such lands to such a purpose: *Provided*, That such lands shall be selected from the vacant and unreserved State swamp lands in the Counties of Mackinaw, Chippewa, Schoolcraft, and Marquette: *And provided further*, That the said Board of Control shall make no contract exempting said lands from taxation for any period longer than the time during which they shall remain unsold by the railroad company which shall become entitled to the privileges of this grant: *Provided*, No such exemption shall in any event be for a longer term than sixteen years from the time such lands are patented: *And provided further*, That in no event shall any claim exist against the State for any deficiency in the number of acres that may be donated under the provisions of this act, it being the intention to provide for the donation of all the unappropriated State swamp lands in the counties hereinbefore named, not exceeding the sixteen sections to the mile.

SEC. 3. The said Board of Control shall have power to modify or amend any contract already made for the construction of said railroad or negotiate any new contract with any new or other company, and to secure the construction of the said railroad, may use the increased power and authority given them by this act, and any contract made within the authority conferred upon them by this act shall be valid and binding upon all the authorities of this State.

SEC. 2. This act shall take immediate effect.

Approved April 15, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1875, and in pursuance of the above-recited act, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands deem it expedient and to the best interests of the State, and to the section of country to be penetrated by a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor to advertise for propositions to build a railroad connecting such points under the provisions of an act approved April 15, 1875, being "An act to amend sections one, two, and three of 'An act entitled an act to authorize and empower the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to make an appropriation of State swamp lands, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior.'" Now, therefore, by virtue of the power conferred by said act, and in pursuance of said resolution, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the contract for the construction of said railroad under the provisions of the above-recited act, will be received at the office of said Board of Control, in the City of Lansing, Michigan, until 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, A. D. 1875; such proposals will be marked "Proposals for Contract for Constructing Mackinaw and Marquette Railroad," and addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands, and accompanied with a bond in the sum of ten thousand (10,000) dollars, conditioned that if such proposal be accepted by the Board of Control, such company will enter into contract to construct said railroad, and execute the bond required in accordance with the conditions hereinafter specified; and if upon such day propositions from one or more responsible railroad companies shall be received, the said Board of Control will, if it shall deem it for the best interests of the State, let the contract to that responsible railroad company, organized under the laws of this State that shall enter into a bond as hereinafter designated and required; which contract, if so let, shall be let to the company that shall construct and complete a first-class railroad, (commencing at a point about one mile east or west of Pt. Le Barbe, on the Straits of Mackinaw, from thence northerly through Township Forty-four, north, of Range Five, west; thence westerly by the most eligible route to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior, for the least number of acres of land, and the least number of years exemption of the lands from taxation,) of a gauge four feet eight and one-half inches in width, with proper ditches and culverts, and with the further agreements, viz:

First—That the lands shall be selected and located by the company to whom the contract shall be awarded, and a list of the selection shall be filed with the Commissioner of the State Land Office, on or before the 1st day of July, A. D. 1876.

Second—That such company locate the line of its railroad, and make complete maps of said line, and file copies thereof in the office of the Secretary of State of Michigan, on or before the 1st day of May, A. D. 1876.

Third—That such company shall make the selections of lands within the limits and counties prescribed in the act hereinbefore referred to, and shall have no claim or recourse upon or against the State of Michigan, for any deficiency there may be in the quantity of lands in said counties.

Fourth—Before such railroad company shall be entitled to any of said lands, the road shall be completed in every respect and accepted by the Governor of the State of Michigan, and approved by the Board of Control, except that the Board may, in its discretion, authorize the conveyance of portions of the lands as the several twenty-mile sections thereof are accepted and approved as aforesaid.

Fifth—That such road shall be completed within the time prescribed in the above recited act.

Sixth—And should such company fail to make their survey and maps, or fail to make the selections of lands, and file the lists thereof at the time and place, and in the manner as hereinbefore required, or fail to construct its entire line of road within the time and manner specified, then, and in such case the said Board of Control shall, and do hereby reserve the right and power to declare said lands that may be selected by said railroad company forfeited to the State.

Seventh—That said railroad company shall make, execute, and deliver a bond in the sum of $100,000 to the State of Michigan, satisfactory to said Board of Control, conditioned for the completion of said railroad, within the time specified in said act, and such contract and bond shall be executed by said railroad company within thirty days after notice of such award.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or change the conditions of the contract before the execution of the same.

JOHN J. BAGLEY, Chairman.
E. G. D. HOLDEN, Secretary. my8-1aw3w8

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY.

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000	reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300	reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30	reams Check Folio.
30	reams Foli's Post.
30	reams Demy.
150	reams Flat Cap.
100	reams Flat Letter.
25,000	sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000	sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100	reams Legal Cap.
50	reams Record Cap.
50	reams Congress Letter.
50	reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25	reams Packet Note.
50	reams Commercial Note.
100	reams Cover Paper.
25	reams Manilla Paper.
40	reams Envelope Paper.
1,000	sheets Blotting Pads.
10	dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2	dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2	dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6	dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20	dozen Ink Stands.
10,000	Paper Fasteners.
2,000	Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5	dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12	dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ⅓ inch.
3	dozen Paper Weights.
50	pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2	dozen Letter Copying-books.
1	gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25	M Envelopes, nine inch.
25	M Envelopes, six inch.
25	gross Steel Pens.
8	gross Penholders.
25	dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
6	gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8	gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6	dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12	dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2	dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1	dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20	dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3	dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.

DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

SUPPLIES FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, May 19, 1875, for Oil, Soap, Horse Blankets, and other supplies. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*SCYTHIA..WED., May 19 | *BOTHNIA..WED., June 2
*RUSSIA....WED., May 26 | ABYSSINIA..WED., June 9

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA, embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 15, 1875.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ..........SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ..........SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANRE..........SATURDAY, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER AMERIQUE, FOR HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, May 15, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........May 18, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. JOHNSON....Wed., May 19
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER........Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER........Wed., June 16

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $80, and $80; return tickets, $110. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN......May 15 | NECKAR..........May 29
ODER.......May 22 | MOSEL..........June 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK..........WEDNESDAY, May 19, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, May 15, 1 P. M. | The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.
Helvetia, May 22, 7:30 A. M. | Spain, June 12, 12 M.
Egypt, May 29, 11 A. M. |

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA..........sails Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
ETHIOPIA..........Sails Saturday, May 22, 8 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $80, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 15
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 19

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall.

S. S. HENRY CHAUNCEY..........May 15

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING..........May 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.'S EXTRA STEAMER

For HAVANA, SAVANILLA, and ASPINWALL.

The NEW IRON PROPELLER COLON sails from Pier No. 42 North River, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, at 12 noon.

For freight or passage apply on pier.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, May 20
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, June 3

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and
Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

PENNSYLVANIA...May 13 | OHIO..........June 3
INDIANA..........May 20 | ILLINOIS..........June 10
*ABBOTSFORD.....May 27 | *KENILWORTH.....June 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS.,
Liverpool. Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND.........May 21 | STATE OF NEVADA..May 8
NEDERLAND........June 14 | SWITZERLAND........June 2

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND.........May 21 | SWITZERLAND........May 9
VADERLAND.........June 14 | STATE OF NEVADA..June 2

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 12, at Noon

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 3 North River at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15. | VIGAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. | OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to

CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

ALPS..........May 29.
ETNA..........June 19.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ANDES..........May 15.
ATLAS..........June 5.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. REED..........TUESDAY, May 18
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, May 27

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUCAS HENDRIK WEETJEN, Johan Weetjen, George Lodewyk Wurfbain, Dries Lodewyk Wurfbain, Jacob Van Oosterwyk Bruyn, Pieter Adolph Van Oosterwyk Bruyn, Julius Hendrik Tutein Nolthenius, Abraham de Haan, Jacob Voorhoeve, Hermanus Corneliszoon Voorhoeve, Jacob Anthony Voorhoeve, Cornelis Voorhoeve, Jacob Voorhoeve, Junior, C. W. M. Van-de-Velde, and Johan Caro, plaintiffs against THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, The First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, Horace Thompson, George L. Becker, William G. Moorhead, Jay Cooke, George C. Thomas, Jay Cooke, Junior, Harris C. Fahnestock, Pitt Cooke, James A. Garland, and Henry D. Cooke, composing the firm of Jay Cooke & Co.; Emerson Foote, Chauncey Vibbard, and Alexander P. Fiske, composing the firm of Foote, Vibbard & Co., and Frank in Woodruff, Jeremiah P. Robinson, George C. Robinson and Francis D. Moulton, composing the firm of Woodruff & Robinsons, Hugh McCulloch, John H. Pukeston, Frank H. Evans, and George F. Cutter, —— Russell, and —— Moulton, composing the firm of Russell & Moulton; The Cayuga Lake Railroad Company, The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, and the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad Company, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 52 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November 7, 1873. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the sixteenth day of March, 1874.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ap10-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MATILDA AUGUST, as Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of HERMON AUGUST, deceased, plaintiff, against JOHN B. LAWRENCE, Mary A. Lawrence, his wife; Adam W. Youle, James Murphy, William J. Pease, William P. Buckmaster, Francis Weinheimer, Christian Hess, Daniel Becker, Jr., Henry Henn, Philip Lang, Amalia Schuster, Jacob Cohen, James Jones, John L. Eggers, William Kubele, John J. Thomas, David Damaza, John H. Knapp, as survivor of the firm of Ward & Knapp; Max Hornthal, Mayer Whitehead, Patrick Muliedy, James W. Culver, Weeks W. Culver, Benjamin Wright, Adolph Lilienthal, Parley A. Dailey, Andrew Campbell, Stephen Whitehorne, Max Raub, Thomas Butler, William Keifer, Charles Waterman.—To the defendants, Adam W. Youle, Christian Hess, Max Rauh: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of April, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 57 and 58, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 16, 1875.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ap17-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ASABEL H. HEATH, plaintiff; RICHARD DUNBAR and CATHARINE DUNBAR, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 17, 1875.

H. E. FARNSWORTH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 17, 1875.

H. E. FARNSWORTH, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap17-1aw6wS* No. 133 Nassau st.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JULIUS HART, plaintiff, against MORRIS J. LEON and LEONARD M. LEON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To defendant, Morris J. Leon: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 6 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and fifty-seven dollars, with interest from the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 8, 1875.

EDWIN M. FELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York the 16th day of April, 1875.

EDWIN M. FELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES POLLOCK.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Trustee of the estate and effects of James Pollock, and requests any creditors of said Pollock, holding any claim against him, to file such claim, or notify the undersigned of the same within thirty days from date.—Dated New-York, April 30, 1875. JOHN H. ANDERSON, Trustee,
my1-1aw3wS* No. 377 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:4 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:15, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:4, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table. Change of Time Tab...

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JORDAN MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Hoes, Counselor at Law, room No. 17, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next. Dated New-York, the sixth day of May, 1875.

MYNDERT VAN BUREN, Executor.
RUTH ANN WALLACE, Executrix.

my8-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty fourth day of February, 1875.

JAMES W. GERARD,
JAMES THOMSON,
JAMES N. PLATT,
} Executors.

f27-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.

THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN,
his attorney in fact.

f20-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875. THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.

By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.

f20-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.

CHARLES COUDERT, JR., Administrator.

jan30-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.

BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix,
of said deceased.

d12-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874. JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
Executors.

o15-1aw6mS*

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS. MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes the care of a gentleman's house during their absence in the country; has no incumbrance; is sober, reliable, and trustworthy; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Address J. W., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau. Removed to No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WIDOW and her son wish the care of a house during the Summer; the best of reference. Call or address Mrs. A. W., No. 243 West 30th st.

COMPANION TO AN INVALID LADY, OR as housekeeper in a small family; she will be found faithful and obliging in either capacity, or combined; she is leaving home on account of adverse circumstances; can furnish good references. Address E. M., Box No. 215 Times Office.

COMPANION.—BY A LADY, AN OPPORTUNITY to go abroad as companion or teacher in a family; good reference. Address S. E. B., No. 44 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, strong, willing girl; is a good waitress and careful chamber-maid; very willing, obliging, and industrious; has the best of references. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS chamber-maid or seamstress; willing to take both works, and will give satisfaction; has good reference; willing to go to the country, and wants a steady place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen for three days at present employer's, No. 76 East 61st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 742 3d av., near 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl as chamber-maid, cook, or waitress in a private family; three years' reference from her present employer, where she can be seen, at No. 133 East 21st st., Grammercy Park.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; City or country; several years' reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third story, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will go the country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 131 West 32d st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family in the country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 131 West 32d st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; has best reference, and can be well recommended from last place. Call at No. 153 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and to do fine washing and fluting; best City references. Call on or address No. 247 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A REspectable Scotch girl to do chamber-work or take care of children; reference if required. Call or address No. 1,436 2d av., between 74th and 75th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish young woman as chamber-maid and do plain sewing in a private family; best of references. Apply at No. 246 East 26th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family or hotel; good references. Call at No. 246 East 26th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITING.—BY A very neat, competent, willing girl, with good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 69 6th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young English girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to go in the country; good reference. Call or address A. M., No. 692 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; good references. Call at No. 117 West 38th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; can furnish good references. Call or address 231 East 54th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY a respectable German girl to do chamber-work, or would do house-work in a small family; good reference. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 56 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (SWEDE) FOR private family; best of reference; willing to assist with washing; soups, bread, &c.; a willing, respectable woman; City or country; understands milk and butter. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SMART, capable girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework; a neat, respectful, and economical servant; good cook, washer, and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WITH several years' references; is a thoroughly competent cook for hotel or private house; is reliable, temperate, civil, obliging disposition. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; would do the coarse washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., second floor, front.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, who is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; is a tidy, good girl; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN young woman, who is an excellent cook, washer, ironer, &c.; for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; THOROUGH, good cook; an excellent baker, and a good manager; highly recommended. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A SMART, TIDY, ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class cook; willing to assist with the washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT SWEDISH GIRL; UNderstands her business well in all branches; best City references; is good natured with other servants; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A THOROUGH American cook, in a small hotel in the country or private boarding-house; good references. Call at No. 117 West 38th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook in a private family; for reference call on present employer, No. 43 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN; is a competent cook; or would take charge of a house during the Summer months; is accustomed to wait on gentlemen; the best of testimonials given. Call at or address No. 519 3d av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; five and a half years' reference from last place. Call at No. 74 Charles st.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG SWEDISH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business in every particular; is very competent, careful and obliging. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent person as good plain cook; will do the entire washing of a small private family; good City reference. Apply at 169 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS A GOOD COOK and baker; has several years reference from one place; a good private family that keeps help long. Apply at No. 430 West 40th st., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERMAN girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKING.—LADIES' AND MISSES' suits cut, fitted, and basted from the best London and Paris fashions, by Mrs. BATSFORD; experience over twenty years in this particular branch; can guarantee a perfect fit. Residence No. 360 West 17th st., near 9th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL as general servant; is a good laundress and plain cook; makes bread, rolls, &c., and wants a steady place; speaks English fluently; City or country; understands milk and butter; reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY, English girl in a good family to do the general work; is a good plain cook and laundress, and likes children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to do general house-work or cook, wash, and iron for a small family in the country; can be well recommended. Call at No. 328 East 21st st.

LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT ENGlish woman, speaking French, German, and Italian, as lady's maid; is a good needle-woman; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 109 West 20th st., few doors from 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, FRENCH, speaking English fluently; as maid in a family going to Europe; no objection to children; accustomed to travel, never seasick. Call or address for two days at present employer's, No. 46 West 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY-EXPERIENCED German Protestant laundress; can do French fluting, puffing, and polishing; does up laces and fine dresses; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business, in a private family; has best of City reference. Call at No. 604 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, as laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 211 East 40th st., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; gives excellent City references for capability and a good character; is a thorough laundress; neat and obliging. Can be seen at Maurice Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SMART, COMPETENT, willing girl as first-class laundress; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN; speaks good English; is a competent infant's nurse; is also good seamstress, or understands house-work; will go to the country or City; has good reference, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, respectable Protestant young woman, who is very kind and attentive to children; can take entire charge of an infant; is also a nice family seamstress; willing to make herself useful; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL; will take care of an infant or grown children; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; best of references. Call at No. 73 Perry st., City, for two days.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS PERfectly capable to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; four years' reference; no objection to country; no relatives. Apply from 10 to 4 o'clock, daily, at No. 175 East 73d st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Sarah Loman.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE, seamstress, or to take care of an invalid lady; City or country; three years' City reference. Apply for two days at No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., Mrs. Hardman's.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW AS NURSE for young children; can do plain sewing; no objection to the country; has City reference. Call at St. George's Chapel, No. 408 East 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy girl as nurse and seamstress; can furnish the best City reference. Call at No. 323 East 36th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WELSH Protestant girl, as nurse and do plain sewing. Call at No. 222 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—TO GROWING children; would go in the country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 317 East 37th st., Room No. 14.

PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a respectable English Protestant girl in an English family; experienced; good references. Address No. 230 Erie st., Jersey City, top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS in a private family, to do plain sewing and take care of an invalid lady or grown child. Call for two days at No. 446 West 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN CUT AND FIT; WOULD assist with house-work or teach growing children; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 310 East 49th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A capable girl as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work in a private family; would go in the country; Newport preferred; best City reference. Apply at No. 814 6th av., corner 46th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, as waitress and assist with chamber-work. Can be seen at present employer's, 213 West 44th st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE to get the care of a private house for the Summer; best reference. Call for two days at No. 401 West 54th st., top floor.

A COLORED BOY AGED EIGHTEEN, would like to get evening employment from 6 to 10 or 11 o'clock. Address S. F. W., Box No. 812 Post Office, New-York.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF REspectability, who thoroughly understands his business, of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom; good, steady driver; will be useful; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address Coachman, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, Protestant; thoroughly understands his business, and is a careful driver; has good City reference; City or country. Call or address Coachman, No. 107 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce best City reference; no objection to country; willing and obliging. Call on or address H. L., No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; has four years' best City reference from his last employer. Call or address P. C., No. 131 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—I WISH TO FIND A SITUATION for my coachman; has worked for me several years; is a married man, and understands his business thoroughly. Call on E. C. Bramhall, No. 123 Chambers st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG German; understands his business in both branches; two years' City reference. Address C. L., Box No. 240 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands his business well; good City references. Call or address J. C., Nos. 110 and 112 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; (MARRIED;) can give best City reference. Call or address Brown, No. 111 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman, or useful man around a gentleman's place; the best of reference. Call or address 712 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; single; age, thirty-six; can be highly recommended; either City or country; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of gentleman's horses, harness, and carriages; careful City driver; willing and obliging; seven years' references from last employers. Address A. B., No. 154 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City references as to sobriety and capability; City or country. Address M. B., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant man; stylish and careful City driver; is a first-class groom; understands the care of carriage and road horses; best reference as to ability. Address for two days R. S. C., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN, who thoroughly understands his business; good careful City driver; no objection to go to any part of the country; seven years' City reference. Address M. K., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Protestant man, lately from old country; has first-class testimonials from former employers; will take any position in a gentleman's stables; is anxious to get work; knows the City very well to drive in. Address Stuart, No. 130 West 28th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man, who thoroughly understands his business; is sober, steady, and reliable, and a careful City driver; no objection to the country; best references given. Call or address P. G., 138 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer, who perfectly understands his business. Call, for two days, at No. 124 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience; understands the business in all its branches; eleven years' City reference from last employer. Call or address J. M., No. 1,315 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant, who is strictly temperate and reliable; understands the care of horses perfectly well and a careful driver; best City references. Address Livingston, No. 143 West 29th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, WITH TWO YEARS' references, as a first-class groom and coachman; understands the proper care of horses and carriages; is very tidy, and willing; speaks good English. Seen to-day at Swedish Servant's Office, 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; undoubted reference. Address Coachman, No. 8 East 31st st., Bradley & Co.'s stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT man; first-class reference from last place in the City, where he has lived a number of years. Please call at or address W. W., at No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has best City reference from last employer. Call or address J. B., No. 114 West 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; THORoughly understands the care of horses; a good driver; six years reference; willing and obliging. Address J. W., No. 34 New st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; fifteen years' first-class reference; City or country. Address J. C., at Ira Brown's stables, No. 73 University place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man; no family; is a good City driver; or would go to the country; has the best of City references. Call or address W. W., 4 and 6 West 45th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; either City or country; can be well recommended. Call or address No. 23 East 12th st., McNichol's livery stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHMAN and groom; City or country; eight years' City reference from last employer. Call on or address M. F., No. 32 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman (American) whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Call or address at office No. 46 Cliff st., or S. M. Locke, No. 21 West 52d st.

FARMER.—ANY GENTLEMAN WHO WANTS A trustworthy and competent man on a small place or farm; good plowman and groom; understands growing of vegetables and care of stock well; best references. Address Farmer, Box No. 233 Times Office.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE, STRONG, AND not afraid of work; some time in the country; speaks English; can drive oxen or horses. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE AS ASSISTANT gardener; some years' experience in gardens and on farms; willing, strong, and a first-class man. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av. Charges.

GARDENER.—AS FRUIT, FLOWER, AND VEGEtable gardener; understands all branches of gardening and farming; fifteen years' practice in this country; age, 35; wants a cottage; married, one child; best of City reference. Address Gardener, 634 Washington st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL SINGLE MAN, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; good City reference. Call or address Joseph, at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT single man on a gentleman's or lady's place as vegetable and flower gardener; would take charge of a horse and cow; best reference. Call at 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; also the care and treatment of horses; can milk; will make himself useful; five years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 202, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GOOD GROOM AND DRIVER OR PLAIN GARDENER.—By a married man; can come well recommended; wife a good cook, first-class laundress; City or country. Address P. M., Box No. 222 Times Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHman as groom or coachman; references. Address L., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; or to attend to a sick gentleman; willing to travel; first-class recommendations. Address N. A., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—MR. JOHN WESLEY WYNDER, A young man, neat, respectable, sober, competent, worthy waiter-man; he is within reference, so said, to be one of the most and best experienced waiter-men that was ever employed in Baltimore, Md.; John has been employed by the aristocracy of Baltimore, with L. B. Peabody, J. B. Bonaparte, Park st., Baltimore; J. W. Greenway, Monument st.; Dr. Davison's family, Charles st., Baltimore, private families; also has been head-waiter for the Howard House, Baltimore; Dr. Keener says that he can secure his honesty as a competent, respectable man and gentleman, for he was in his employ for five years in the West Indies; he is at present employed at No. 43 West 35th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUTH, NINETEEN YEARS OF age, just from Virginia, as waiter, hall boy, groom, driver for a doctor, work a farm, or will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place in the City or country; not particular about the wages. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; very best reference. Address N. N., No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; THORoughly competent; none but first-class families need apply; three years' reference. Address O. P., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver; can give good City and country references; country preferred. Address G. F., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A Frenchman; has the best recommendations from Europe and the City. Address for two days No. 208 East 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER (single) in a private family; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 612 5th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A SINGLE young man, who has the best of City reference. Call on or address M. C., No. 7 East 28th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, TO TAKE full charge of a little girl six years old; she must be a Protestant, of refinement; capable and trustworthy. Such a person may have an excellent situation by applying, between 1 and 2 P. M., at No. 116 East 19th st.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY IN NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, two German girls; one as waitress, the other as chamber-maid and to assist in washing; also a German laundress. Apply at Room No. 44 Madison Square House, Broadway, corner 21st st.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS AND COOK; BOTH PROTestant; first-class City references; cook to assist in washing; wages $15. Apply at No. 18 East 36th st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a small family in Jersey City; must have good references. Apply at office W. B. MARVIN, No. 328 West 37th st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS BOOK-KEEPER, COLlector, &c.; low wages first year. Address EMPLOYER, Box No. 176 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY TO GO OUT of the City a French woman, or a German speaking French, to take charge of a child, four years old; references required. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—A COOK AND LAUNDRESS, PROTESTants only; first-class City references; wages, $16; cook to assist in washing. Apply at No. 18 East 36th st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—A COLORED DINING-ROOM WAITER—one fully competent; none other need apply. Apply at No. 45 East 20th st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALES LADIES AND learners at Rodh Bros., No. 277 6th av.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

NO. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of July, 1875, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

113	1805	3522	5400	6572
133	1828	3550	5485	6838
197	1848	3766	5517	6846
210	1868	3835	5569	6862
251	1875	3973	5580	6883
264	2113	4028	5581	6893
295	2114	4116	5599	7009
296	2152	4225	5602	7049
491	2168	4269	5649	7239
500	2183	4320	5715	7274
535	2194	4349	5722	7312
638	2205	4373	5753	7382
678	2208	4380	5760	7405
705	2288	4507	5789	7483
707	2291	4518	5997	7495
725	2294	4534	6155	7554
747	2697	4632	6172	7591
768	2714	4749	6177	7679
795	2726	4755	6202	7950
931	2778	4914	6207	8332
1100	2825	4966	6217	8492
1142	2831	4971	6303	8493
1203	2850	5144	6306	8494
1302	2899	5150	6309	8510
1334	3209	5153	6315	8701
1577	3210	5196	6386	8740
1622	3230	5236	6398	8757
1633	3297	5267	6534	8877
1693	3446	5314	6543	8904
1801	3506	5323	6555	8968

In all cases where the Bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The Company are now prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

New-York, April 24, 1875.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 1st day of May, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,559,341 73
Overdrafts	988 95
United States bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	150,000 00
Due from other National Banks	70,288 08
Current expenses and taxes paid	4,809 68
Checks and other cash items, including stamps	29,384 00
Exchanges for Clearing-house	240,488 40
Bills of other National Banks	55,4.0 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels.)	9,389 30
Legal-tender notes	67,156 00
United States certificates of deposits for legal-tender notes	315,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, five per cent. of circulation	6,750 00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than five per cent. redemption fund	5,000 00
Total	$2,714,036 23

LIABILITIES.

Capitol stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	330,000 00
Other undivided profits	31,259 18
National Bank notes outstanding	134,960 00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,771,492 86
Demand certificates of deposit	7,015 78
Certified checks	74,451 47
United States deposits	49,983 75
Due to other National Banks	14,873 19
Total	$2,714,036 23

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:—I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1875.
JESSE WEST, Jr., Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

Correct—attest: I. N. PHELPS, A. H. TROWBRIDGE, J. A. TROWBRIDGE, Directors.

Investment Securities AND *Defaulted Railroad Bonds,*

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

H. C. Williams & Co.,

NO. 49 WALL ST.

The patronage of Investors and Corporations solicited.

BROOKLYN CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, May 13, 1875.

Sealed proposals, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, 25th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Seven per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$750,000 Assessment and Sewer Bonds (registered) redeemable three years from date.

$125,000 Permanent Water Loan Bonds, (coupon or registered,) redeemable in 1906 and 1912.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest.

The right is reserved to reject bids considered not for the advantage of the City.

S. S. POWELL, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Managers for the ensuing year:

ABIEL A. LOW, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, THOMAS CORNELL,
JAMES M. HALSTED, W. J. HOPPIN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON, J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES R. TAYLOR, GEO. CABOT WARD,
THOMAS DICKSON, ROBERT S. HONE,
JAMES ROOSEVELT.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS LIGHT CO., N. E. COR. 4TH AV. AND 16TH ST., UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1875, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M., of that day. The transfer books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 34 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, on SATURDAY, May 22, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, for account of whom it may concern, ninety first mortgage eight per cent. bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Company, with all past-due coupons attached.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, will be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., WEDNESDAY, May 26, 1875, from 12 to 2 o'clock. The transfer books will close on Monday, May 17, at 3 P. M., and reopen Thursday, May 27, at 10 A. M.

JOHN S. BACON, Jr., Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1875.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from 2 P. M., May 17 to the morning of June 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-JERSEY MORTGAGES CASHED WITHout delay by
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 12 Pine st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st Jan., April, July & Oct.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 6th av. and 12th st., New-York. INTEREST commences the first of the month following the deposit. INTEREST computed and compounded January and July. INTEREST paid Jan. 1, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum. Bank open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. JOHN B. DE WITT, Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL'S BOOTS AND SHOES

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, $4.
GENTLEMEN'S CONGRESS BOOTS, $1.
LADIES' KID SLIPPERS, $1 50.
LADIES' LINEN SLIPPERS, $1 50.
IRONCLADS, A SERVICEABLE SHOE FOR BOYS.
No. 241 4th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The management take pleasure in announcing to the pleasure-seekers of the Metropolis that, having secured a lease of this favorite place of amusement, they will,

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING,

revive, with all its original splendor, the beautiful legendary romance of the

TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

The marvelous success achieved by this romance under the management of the late James Fisk, Jr., when it had an unprecedented run of over 200 nights, has led the management to believe that they can secure success by a like liberality, and they have therefore expended over $30,000 in securing costumes and mechanical effects. The greatest care has also been taken in the selection of the artists representing the different characters, the ballet, and the unrivaled variety attraction that they propose to offer. REMEMBER THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured ten days in advance.

LYCEUM THEATRE. GEOFFROY. TO-NIGHT.

REVIVAL OF GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK.
FIRST PRODUCTION AT THIS THEATRE,
with entirely new scenery, and on a scale of great splendor, of Lecocq's crowning triumph in opera bouffe.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA,

with the great original cast, including

Mlle. GEOFFROY in her original rôle	GIROFLE-GIROFLA
Mlle. MINELLI in her original rôle	MARASQUIN
Mlle. KID in her original rôle	AURORE
Mlle. DOREL in her original rôle	PEDRO
Mlle. VANDAMME in her original rôle	PAQUITA
M. DE QUERCY in his original rôle	MOURZOUK
M. VALAIRE in his original rôle	BOLERO

INCREASED CHORUSES. FULL ORCHESTRA.
SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES THIS MORNING.

ROBINSON HALL.

LAST MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT SENSATION.
MME. BLANCHE'S Continental Troupe of Young Ladies
In their refined and fascinating entertainments of
LA STATUE IMAGINAIRE. A new and brilliant programme of TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

The performance will commence with the laughable farce of Mr. and Mrs. Peter White. During the evening will be presented the Two Buzzards. Admission 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Girofle-Girofla," easy, Berg, 50 cents; "Timbale d'Argent," waltz, Baker, 50 cents; "Far O'er the Sea," waltz, Englander, 50 cents; "Gentle Rosebush," song, Mattei, 50 cents; "Subscriber's Waltzes, Strauss, 75 cents; "Mother, Is the Old Home Lonely?" Blake, 40 cents; "Firelight Fancies," reverie, Wilson, 50 cents; "Floweret, I Kiss Thee," Balfe, 40 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, branch store No. 39 Union square.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, NO. 5 EAST 14TH st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
OPEN DURING THE SUMMER.
PUPILS NOW RECEIVED DAILY for all branches.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY BAPTIST Sunday-school Union, TUESDAY, May 18, 2 P. M. Schools meet in Pilgrim Baptist Church, West 33d st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Pilgrim School, South School, Central School, Second German School. Speakers—Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Rev. J. H. Vincent, Rev. G. Alexander Peltz. JAMES RANDELL, Chairman.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION OF the New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 20, 1875, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT OF ALADDIN.
THREE GLORIOUS PLAYS.
THREE JACK SHEPPARDS and THE RUSSIAN SLAVE.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—MOTHER, DAUGHTER, and son want board and rooms, between 20th and 30th sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; price not to exceed $35 per week. Address B. K., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WELL-KNOWN Professor in New-York, desires board in the country for the Summer months, where he can employ some hours in teaching as compensation; highest references as to character and ability. Address F. B., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family, residing on the banks of East River, within seven minutes' walk from steam-boat landing at Astoria; facilities for salt-water bathing, and excellent stable accommodation. Apply to R. L., Box No. 194 Times Office.

A FARMER'S FAMILY NEAR BOONTON, N. J., will take a family to board during the Summer; terms reasonable. For particulars apply at No. 103 Gold st., New-York.

PARTIES DESIRING COUNTRY BOARD for the Summer, near Quinsigamond Lake and the City, can address E. D. W., No. 295 Front st., Worcester, Mass.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOUR OR FIVE ADULTS can find board in a private family. Address Box No. 112 Englewood Post Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BATHS OF HOMBURG.

NEAR FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

Mineral Springs much resembling those of Saratoga, but more efficacious (in diseases of the stomach and the liver and attacks of the gout.) Unrivaled Summer climate. Sovereign cure in nervous debility. All kinds of amusements. Superb lodging-houses at moderate prices.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Open June 1, 1875. Rooms can be secured at the

STURTEVANT HOUSE	New-York
DELEVAN HOUSE	Albany
CLARENDON HOTEL	Saratoga

CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

PLAISTED HOUSE, JEFFERSON HILL, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.—Situated forty rods from the Waumbek, on the side of Mount Starr King, commanding a view of fifty miles, overlooking White, Franconia, and Green Mountains. The house is new, lighted by gas, and accommodates 100 guests. Hay fever, catarrhal and asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. B. H. PLAISTED, Proprietor, formerly of the Waumbek.

LENOX, MASS.—TO LET—COTTAGES ON SUNset Terrace, containing six and eight rooms, completely furnished, with linen, &c.; rent for the season, including service, $825. Cuisine in charge of Mrs. Mary Freeman. Board $14 per week. Apply to E. MACDONALD, Lenox, Mass.

TROY HOUSE,
Corner 1st and River sts.
J. W. STEARNS, Proprietor,
(Late of Mansion House.)
TROY, N. Y.

RIVERDALE ON HUDSON, ONE HOUR FROM WALL ST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; house and appointments thoroughly first-class. Parties willing to pay for superior accommodations apply at No. 135 Madison av. Unexceptionable references given and required. House now open.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Only 25 minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE—ENLARGED and improved; open for inspection May 18. No Bar. For illustrated circular and terms, address
OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills, N. Y.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY?
See full list of SUMMERING PLACES
IN HOME JOURNAL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY repaired by first-class workmen, for many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth Avenue Hotel. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND Silver-ware bought, and sold back when desired at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st. Watches and jewelry repaired.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

FIRST ENGAGEMENT AT BOOTH'S THEATRE
of the distinguished American actress
MISS CLARA MORRIS.
EVENING AT 8. AFTERNOON AT 1:30.
Shiel's grand tragic play of five acts entitled
EVADNE.

EVADNE	MISS CLARA MORRIS
Colonna	Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE
Ludovico	Mr. J. B. STUDLEY
Vicentio	Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
The King of Naples	Mr. GEORGE MORTON
Spalatro	Mr. H. B. BRADLEY
Olivia	Miss BLANCHE GREY

Nobles, Guards, &c., &c.

THE BOX OFFICE
will be open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats.

NEXT MONDAY, May 17,

MACBETH,

with an extraordinary cast, including Miss MORRIS and Mr. RIGNOLD, and Locke's original music by an operatic chorus of 100 MIXED VOICES.
SALE OF SEATS NOW PROGRESSING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 BROADWAY.

MR. JOHN F. POOLE, Manager.
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
Miss Emma Day, Miss Clara Moore, Miss Ella Mayo, Miss Alice Harrison, Mlle. Leona Dare, Sol Smith Russell, Johnson and Bruno, Stewart Dare, John Hart, Pat Rooney, Harry Rickards, &c., &c.
A NEW EXTRAVAGANZA called KENO.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
NOW OPEN
DAY AND EVENING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
CLOTILDE OR THE BRUISED HEART.
OPERA LA AFRICANE, &c.
Everything bright, fresh, and sparkling.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

NOTICE.

The Amateur Opera, L'Ombre, which was postponed in consequence of Miss Pike's illness, will be given for the benefit of the Home for the Blind, at the Park Theatre, Broadway, near 22d st., on TUESDAY, May 18, at 8 o'clock, under the leadership of Signor Agramonte.

The same tickets will be available on this occasion. They can be procured at the Theatre during Tuesday.

WESTON.

Conclusion of the great trial of endurance. Ladies and children should visit the Rink in the afternoon. Full military band from 6 A. M. till 12 P. M. Doors open until midnight. Admission 50 cents.
SEE ADVERTISEMENTS IN SUNDAY PAPERS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 321 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A party of gentlemen wishing a comfortable home, can be accommodated in a Nova Scotian family; good table, and particular attention paid to keeping everything in perfect order; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD.—NO. 434 5TH AV.—A VERY CHOICE suite of apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bed-rooms, with bath-room attached, and with private table; will be vacated on the 15th, and rented at Summer prices, or by the year.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 207 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with excellent board and attendance; also, hall room for single gentlemen, convenient to Broadway, Sixth, and Seventh Avenue Lines.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying a handsome residence in the suburbs of the town, can furnish pleasant rooms to four or five adults or other boarders; coach-house, three stalls, and room for man. Address Box No. 1,073.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom on third floor, front, with board; favorable arrangements can now be made for the Summer or year.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN in a private family, residing in a central and pleasant part of the City, to parties of undoubted respectability; terms low. Address A. B. C., Box No. 149 Times Office.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished large front room, with alcove, in a French family, for two; excellent table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room on third floor to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table; also rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let to gentlemen only, handsomely furnished rooms, with or without breakfast. References exchanged.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Family rooms, with board; one single room; small tables; table d'hôte.

H. LEFLER.

NINTH ST., NO. 44, FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Single and double rooms, nicely furnished, to let to gentlemen without board, where they will receive every attention to make them comfortable.

NO. 36 WEST 21ST ST.—TO LET, FLOOR above the parlors, and a reception room, on first floor, newly and handsomely furnished, without board, to gentlemen. Family private.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 102 WEST.—To let, to gentlemen, without board, two large pleasant rooms; second floor; breakfast served in room, if desired.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—NO. 114 East 19th st.; handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; central and elegant location.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE family; three minutes' walk from station. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 152 Times Office.

ONE DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS, second floor, to let, with first-class board, in a family occupying their own house. Call at No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single, with first-class board, at Summer rates; references given and required.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET without board, private French family,
At No. 52 West 26th st.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON third floor of No. 19 5th av.; connected with the Brevoort House by passage-way.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—RECEPTION AND bed room, hot and cold water; also hall room, with board. References.

NO. 72 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN.—Twelve minutes to Wall and Fulton St. Ferries; large pleasant rooms; good table; references required.

NO. 110 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Very desirable rooms, newly furnished, en suite or singly, for gentlemen, at very moderate prices.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ST., NO. 151 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with first-class table, for single gentlemen and families. Terms moderate.

NO. 36 WEST 39TH ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM handsomely furnished to let, with board. Reference given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board for the Summer or permanently; also table board.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A LARGE HALL room to let, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A PARLOR, DINING-room, and two or four sleeping-rooms, to a family or party of gentlemen desiring exclusive accommodations.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, to gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen, at No. 36 West 29th st., near Broadway.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET WITH board. References exchanged.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, to single gentlemen. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT board, No. 35 West 10th st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.

Baeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

13TH WEEK! 85TH TO 92D PERFORMANCE
of the

BIG BONANZA!

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
MATINEE TO-DAY,
MAY 15, AT 1:30.
LINA MAYR and OPERA BOUFFE.
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT
and
THE BIG BONANZA!
PRICES AS USUAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, special Matinée for the benefit of Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, when a grand combination bill will be offered.

MONDAY EVENING, May 24, 100th performance of THE BIG BONANZA! on which occasion every lady visiting the theatre will receive as a souvenir of the event, A MINIATURE SILVER BRICK of SOLID SILVER from the BONANZA MINES.

Reserved seats for the occasion, $2; to be had ONLY at the BOX OFFICE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager............A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
142D TO 149TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorne. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 25, TWENTY-THIRD MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager............Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

SATURDAY MATINEE, May 15,
the petite comedy of
A HAPPY PAIR,
and Sheridan's comedy of
THE RIVALS.

In the EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
Boucicault's fine comedy of the
IRISH HEIRESS.

Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, E. ARNOTT, W. R. FLOYD, J. W. CARROLL, E. M. HOLLAND, E. PLYMPTON, G. F. BROWNE, C. E. EDWIN, W. J. LEONARD, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT in the casts.

In preparation, Lord Lytton's celebrated play of the LADY OF LYONS.

OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

JOHN KOCH............Proprietor.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

The proprietor takes pleasure in stating that the Central Park Garden has been remodeled, newly decorated, and renovated.

Every effort will be made to retain for this establishment its present high position as a resort unequaled by any of its kind, either in Europe or America.

ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 17, AT 8.

THEODORE THOMAS' OPENING CONCERT.

ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS each; Private boxes, $1 and $2 extra. Packages of twelve tickets, $5. Season tickets for single gentlemen, $15; for lady and gentleman, $25.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

HELEN.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 11th..12:00 M.	Monday, 10th.. 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 13th.. 9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 12.. 9:00 A. M.
Friday, 14th...10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 13th.. 2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 15th.. 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 14th.... 3:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th.. 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th.. 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th.. 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th.. 6:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, No. 39 N. R., AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.

Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare all landings, 60 cents.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates.

J. W. HANCOX.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

DANCING.

CARD.—MRS. HLASKO, IN RETURNING HER heartfelt thanks to her numerous friends and patrons, who so kindly appreciated her efforts for the improvement of those placed under her care, respectfully informs them all that her children's class will be continued by Mr. Hlasko during her absence abroad, precisely at the same place as heretofore.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION AND GROWTH.

MORE IMPORTANT TO BE EDUCATED THAN TO BE CONVERTED—CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES NOT NECESSARY TO SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT—POOR PICTURES AND MUSIC ARE SATISFYING UNTIL HIGHER ART IS APPRECIATED—HOW TO ATTAIN THE NOBLER LIFE.

There was a very scant attendance at the Plymouth prayer-meeting last evening. A prominent feature of the floral display on the pastoral table was a large dish of trailing arbutus. A lady member sent a bouquet of red and white rosebuds, and Col. Harry Beecher subsequently carried in a silver and glass epergne filled with snow-white roses and other flowers and dark green ferns. Mr. Beecher was accompanied by his wife, his son Harry, and the latter's wife. His brother, Rev. Edward Beecher, had come earlier. The entire party took seats upon the platform, where they were joined later by Deacon Howard. The 816th hymn was first sung:

"Children of God, who fast and slow,
Your pilgrim path pursue."

Mr. Beecher then called upon his brother Edward to lead in prayer, which he did at great length. The 784th hymn was then sung:

"I worship Thee, sweet will of God,
And all Thy ways adore."

In the midst of the singing Mr. Beecher said: "I wish you would take more notice of the time; you are singing quite independently of each other, and consequently there are little eddies of sound arising in all directions. Listen with your ears to those around you. Go on." At the conclusion he called on Dr. White to pray. The 843d hymn was then sung:

"Thou very present aid
In suffering and distress."

There could be no meaning, said Mr. Beecher, after a moment's reflection, to very much of the New Testament Scriptures if the work of conversion were a complete transformation of character, so that from an old man of sin by the very power of God one should be transformed instantaneously into a new man made perfect. The transformation is gradual, and, on that account, is none the less the work of the Divine spirit. And, because it is the work of the Divine spirit, it is none the less impossible for man to regenerate himself in every part of his nature instantly, because that comes by education, and falls under the laws of education. The supervising, enlightening, and sanctifying spirit of God, we are taught and may believe, rests upon every one of man's faculties. In the first place, you must remember that education is more important to you than even a joyful conversion; just as much as fifty years of wedded life, constantly growing in happiness, is better than the wedding day. The bells ring, the crowds gather, the hopes and pleasures and longings of years all come together and make the wedding day wonderful, but it is after all a day that may grow clouded, its fruit may be bitter and it may produce nothing but trouble and sorrow. It is an auspicious day if it leads to an auspicious life. The day and the beginning of a Christian life are measured by the value of what comes after. Christian life consists of whatever education gives it, without reference to the beginning. It is a thousand times more important to be educated than to be converted. Every one of you has to be educated in the situation in which God has placed you. It is vain to say, "If I were young," or, "If I were old I could be better;" or, "If I had nothing to do, I would have time to perfect myself." You cannot say, "If I were not young, happy, gay, I could sober myself." Religion is not sober. You might as well say white is black. Religion is liberty; it is light. Neither can you say, "If I were older, steadier, I could lead a religious life better." You are not too old to begin where you are. "But you say, "I am so impetuous. It is no trouble for that man to master his temper, in comparison with me." You have got to take just the disposition you have and educate it. God wants some sparkling Christians; he has enough dull ones. Another man says, "I am so staid and sober. If I only could be as enthusiastic and pour forth my thoughts like such a one." Suppose the eagle should say what he would do if he were but a dove. The great constitutional peculiarities that God gives you remain. The question is, will you mold them in the direction of God? If you are poor you have got to learn the virtue of Christian poverty; if you are rich, you must learn to be Christian in the midst of riches. It is very hard to tell which is the most difficult. You say that you are bound up by work; if you had only leisure to study—only two hours of peace a day. Now your time belongs to others, and when you get home at night you are tired out and fit for nothing but to rest. Yes; you are one of millions. If you are going to have a Christian education, you are to get it not by changing places, but deriving it from the patience, sympathy, love, and sweetness to be found in the place in which you are. If you were changed around a thousand times there would always be something to bother you in the last place. If it require patience or self-denial under provocation, that is the greater reason for accepting the lessons of your condition, for absence of self-denial indicates the lack of Christianity. Thousands die in affluence because they have not been taught self-denial. If God gives you a hard lesson to learn you are not to refuse it and cry out that you don't want it because there are no pictures on the page. It is the best lesson that could be given us, and probably we are in the best place for learning this sort of lessons. If you are contented the lesson will not appear hard, and if you are not the measure of your discontent becomes the measure of your need.

Education is always an unfolding from the simple to the complex, from the coarse to the fine. Take a pair of good, plain country people. They go to housekeeping, and want some pictures to hang in their best room. The man comes to town with his wagon of produce, and sees a picture shop where there are fifty varieties of machine pictures displayed. He don't know any better; he thinks they are splendid, and he buys two and carries them home. There are a great many who stand still all their life long, and to such those pictures would look as good forty years afterward as on the day they were bought. Others, however, as they advance in prosperity and take notice of what is going on about them, see that their pictures are not so good as they once thought. They purchase better, and the others slip from the parlor to the dining-room. These last are nothing to brag of, either. In the course of years, as the man grows wealthy and his taste becomes unfolded, the first pictures leave the dining-room for the kitchen, and the others the parlor for the dining-room, and we see some very fine ones in their place. After more years the parlor pictures decrease in number and increase in quality, until at last the man owns but five or six; but they are gems. These gems are not so noticeable for the outside progress they manifest as for the development of the sense inside which led the man to get them—the development of taste, of imagination, the refinement they disclose. They do not always do this, because sometimes the upholsterer is the schoolmaster in these cases.

Education does not make a man lose his interest in little things. The power of enjoying has risen to a higher scale. Nobody more than an artist enjoys a few sketches in which some bold stroke of a crayon brings out traits and peculiarities roughly but strikingly into prominence, for education don't teach a man to despise beginnings. It goes on and enlarges his horizon. It is the same with music. When we are first beginning to learn music we say that Italian and opera music is all trash. "Give me," says the novice, "the good old ballads." The old ballads are good and are relished by all, but if persons entering in good society find that there is something else besides these, and higher, because they appeal to the higher faculties, they rise by such education to Mozart and Weber. The augmented taste enjoys music in a larger degree. The child's music is the man's also, but the man's is not necessarily the child's, because the latter is not so much experienced as the man. It is so, also, with intellectual things. A man never loses his arithmetic so long as he is a mathematician, but if he knows only arithmetic he is not a mathematician. As he masters algebra and Euclid and calculus he goes up and enlarges.

Is that true of ideas, emotions, and affections? Just as true as of anything else; but always begin on the negative side. We begin by promising God that we won't sin any more; that we will stop this thing here and cut off that there. Rash promises. [Laughter.] They are all good though, and we ought not to give them up. All through life we will find numerous occasions to stop sins and cut off imperfections. It is the nerve of truth, if I may so call it, the sensitiveness that makes a man perceive truth quicker and in its higher ranges. The blind read with their fingers. Take a blind man's book, and I defy any of you to read a single word in it with your fingers; but educate your sense of touch, and you will be able to read it all with your fingers as fast as they. The sense of truth may be blunted, may become coarse; and then again it may become fine, sensitive. Beauty, justice, love are other kinds of senses susceptible to the same illustration. We need not simply the truth of intellect, but the truth of refinement of conscience.

The Christian that grows in ethical knowledge, but who never enters into the more refined moral feelings, is like my dahlias. They grow all Summer and just have their buds ready to burst, when the frost comes and kills them. There are many Christians who grow into buds but they don't blossom and show to what stage of perfection they have come. Many never reach exquisite peacefulness, and never have a rare and soul-entrancing experience. Some have. These form a school, a group only. Many, though willing, do not break forth entirely from the bondage of sin. All are asking really after the truth, though blindly. All may not be experts, though they may reach a stage of great dexterity and usefulness. To the highest belong the highest talents. I don't say that the Spirit of God can't work out perfection in everybody. I merely say that it don't.

One thing more. Looking upon life as a training-ground, I should despair of myself, of my children, and of you, if I had the idea, in which I was too much educated, that God sternly metes out justice upon me every time I stumble and every time I fall. I recollect two kinds of school-masters—one with a hard, cold eye, who sent knowledge through the skin by hard whacks, (laughter,) and the other with a mild eye, who taught by hope, from which every balm springs, and which makes ignorance try to help itself. One taught by fear, the other by sympathy. Is God a cudgelling, or a motherly schoolmaster? God looks upon men with infinite sympathy, love and patience. So that your face is set in His direction. He will cause the germs in you to grow. There is nothing in the world more sure than that if anybody wants to stand up against temptation, God will temper the wind to him as He did to the bruised reed. God understood that we would all be sinful. He never expected more than He has got. He looks forgivingly upon your sins. Instead of your virtue saving you, it is His mercy. But the questions of being saved, and of getting into a state for salvation are different. Don't take advantage of God's goodness. Do not be ungenerous because He is generous. Do not be dishonorable because He is honest. Do not be mean because He is noble. What would you think of a son for whom a father had sacrificed himself a hundred times, saying "Oh! the old man will see me through?" He is bargaining his father's best blood by his iniquities. Don't do that. If you want Christianity there is nobody on earth, no father, no mother, no minister, who can be so sorry for you as He who died for you. Remember how Christ walked with His disciples, and what poor creatures they were—how feeble, how ignorant, how ambitious, how utterly unworthy to consort with Him. Yet having loved them, He loved to the end. Your strength is not in yourself; it is in Him who redeemed you by His precious blood.

The 854th hymn was then sung, commencing:

"People of the living God,
I have sought the world around,
Paths of sin and sorrow trod,
Peace and comfort nowhere found."

Mr. Beecher then announced that he had received an invitation from the Union Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, to send a delegate to a council to be held there on the 20th inst., for the installation of a new Pastor. Of course, he had left it at home. [Laughter.] The congregation voted to be represented, and on motion of Brother Shearman the appointment of the delegate was given to the Pastor. The "ayes" being very faint, Mr. Beecher looked at the congregation with a comical look a minute, and then made those in favor hold up their hands. The showing being still very poor, he shook his head in mild remonstrance, and said if it would be important for them to know it, he would inform them that while almost everything Congregational had been invited to the council in question, together with all sorts of ministers, he had just received a note from Rev. Dr. Eggleston, saying that he had not been invited and would not be present. Brother Shearman and Rev. Edward Beecher said that Dr. Eggleston's church was not Congregational; that it was Independent. "Are Independent and Congregational different?" asked Mr. Beecher. [Laughter.] "They are," said Rev. Edward Beecher. Mr. Beecher had evidently been suffering from a severe cold. He now spoke of that fact amid great laughter. He said that after repeating that he "felt as usual," to some fifty or sixty different persons, it became tiresome, and that if they would take this general assurance he would be greatly obliged. He then pronounced benediction. The deacons and deaconesses held a business meeting after adjournment.

THE UNIVERSITY LAW GRADUATES.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—FORTY-ONE DIPLOMAS GIVEN—THE ADDRESSES—WINNERS OF THE PRIZES.

The sixteenth Commencement of the Law School of the University of the City of New-York took place last evening at Steinway Hall, which was crowded. Chancellor Howard Crosby presided. On the platform were ex-Judge Davies, formerly of the Court of Appeals; ex-Judge Peabody, Assistant Surrogate Van Schaick, Hon. Benjamin F. Willis, Prof. David R. Jaques, Edward S. Van Winkle, Smith E. Lane, Dr. Charles J. Pardee, and others.

The exercises began with Weber's overture from "Oberon," followed by the march, "Twenty-second Regiment," by Gilmore's Band. Rev. Dr. Marten offered prayer. Then came addresses by Frederick B. Jennings, on "The Right to Defend the Wrong-doer;" Archibald Lybolt, on "The Three Systems of the Law of Marriage;" Jacob A. Canton, on "The Law of Precedents;" Joseph I. Stein, on "The Honesty of the Plea of the Statute of Limitations;" and John D. Ahrens, on "A Supreme Court of Nations." The addresses were followed by reports, from the Executive Committee by Chauncey B. Ripley, the Committee on Prize Essay by A. J. Vanderpoel, the Committee on Written Examination by Willard Bartlett, and the Committee on Oral Examination by P. P. Good.

Mr. Frederick B. Jennings, the first speaker, contended that it was right, from a legal standpoint, to defend a wrong-doer, although counsel might believe him to be guilty. "Every man has a right to be hanged legally" embodied and conveyed the idea that, no matter how heinous a man's offense appeared to be, he had a right to have its legal status definitely ascertained before punishment could be inflicted upon him.

Mr. Lybolt, in speaking of the "Three Systems of Marriage"—that under the civil law, that under the common law, and the now somewhat prevalent system in this country of a hybrid nature, partaking of the attributes of both the civil and the common law—warmly advocated a close adherence to the great principles of the common law, ameliorated by the light of modern experience.

Mr. Cantor, on "The Law of Precedents," strongly urged the faithful following of the great principles enunciated from the experience of ages, until they were changed by legislation, the non-adherence of the Judiciary to well-ascertained and settled precedents being one of the greatest curses that could befall society.

Mr. Stein considered that, as a whole, the statute of limitations had worked well, looking at it from a legal stand-point, and had been proved to be necessary by long experience, and it should not be denounced because it sometimes seemed to conflict with strict notions of high morality. The principle of the common law was born and nurtured from the various conflicting exigencies of human experience, and was, all things considered, a great benefit to the race, for the constant, imminent risk of never-ending litigation that would otherwise exist would be unendurable.

Mr. Ahrens said that the time was fast approaching when "A Supreme Court of Nations" would arbitrate upon the quarrels of nations, as courts now arbitrate upon the quarrels of individuals, and as the Supreme Court of the United States is now the final arbiter of conflicts of opinion between the States of the Union.

The report of the Executive Committee was to the effect that the attendance, scholarship, and general interests of the Law School have been greatly promoted by the recent practice of offering and awarding liberal prizes for excellence. This should be encouraged, in the opinion of the committee.

The prizes were $250, $150, and $100. Mr. Frederick P. Jennings received the first prize for the best essay, Mr. E. J. Meyer the second prize for the best written examination, and Mr. John Diederich Ahrens the third prize for the best oral examination.

Chancellor Crosby conferred the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon the following graduates, forming a larger class than has graduated from this school any preceding year:

John Diederich Ahrens, Theodore Jackson Armstrong, Charles Green Banks, Patrick Henry Byrne, Philip Bottmann, Frederick Samuel Buckingham, M. D., LL. B., Harvard; George Schuyler Bates, A. B., Harvard; Jacob Aaron Cantor; Alpin J. Cameron, A. B., St. John's; Joseph Lavorio Contrell, William Henry Ely, Frederick Augustus Hubbard, Frederick Beach Jennings, A. B., Williams, LL. B., Harvard; Welcome Smith Jarvis, A. B., College City of New-York; Charles Torbert Jefferis, A. B., College City of New-York; Thomas Bronson Jewell, A. B., Oberlin; Edward Brinckerhoff Kennedy, Martin Jerome Keogh, Archibald Lybolt, A. M., Union; Louis Napoleon Levy, John Francis McIntyre, A. B., St. Francis Xavier; Peter Masterson, Emanuel Jacob Myers, Frank E. Morgan, A. B., Williams, LL. B., Harvard; James McVey, Jr., James John Nealis, Thomas Joseph Nealis, Albert Walter Scott Proctor, A. B., Dartmouth; James Kearney Rice, Jonas Cantine Skidmore, Joseph Israel Stein, Henry Steinert, Jeremiah David Sullivan, Charles Spiro, LL. B., Washington National University; Mirabeau Lamar Towns, Smith Williamson, William Augustus Walker, F. A. Welter, Chester Wolverton, Nelson Zabriskie.

Mr. Martin J. Keogh, the valedictorian, spoke on the "Progress of International Law," admitting that much might be done to ameliorate strife between nations, but expressing grave doubts whether any international law could be made so binding that a nation that felt itself oppressed would consent to remain passive because of international regulation. Mr. Keogh's farewell words to Chancellor Crosby, to Prof. Jaques, the Principal of the Law School, and to his class-mates, were peculiarly felicitous, eliciting much applause.

Hon. William R. Martin's address to the graduating class was upon the subject of wit as a fruit of legal study, with illustrations from professional and other sources. He urged the members of the class to care more to be known as honorable than as merely successful lawyers.

The exercises were closed with the benediction.

DEATH OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF CANADA.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 14.—Lieut. Gov. Crawford died at 10:45 o'clock last night from congestion of the lungs, and a complication of internal complaints.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Annie Vetter, aged six months, was smothered in bed yesterday morning at No. 4 Manhattan street.

William A. Hazlett, of No. 115½ Chancery place, died suddenly yesterday morning.

William Longe, aged fifteen, was instantly killed yesterday by being crushed between the dock at the foot of Stanton street.

The steam-boat Armenia, of the Day Line, will commence day trips to and from Albany on Monday.

Controller Green will pay the salaries of the school teachers this morning at the Controller's Office.

An unknown man, aged about forty, was found drowned at Pier No. 46 North River yesterday.

The New-York Turn Verein are to hold a festival in the Jones' Wood Colosseum, on Monday next, 17th inst.

One keg of rum and 950 cigars were seized by the Custom-house officers on board the steam-ship Tybee, from San Domingo.

Republic Lodge, No. 690, F. and A. M., will confer the third degree upon four candidates this evening, in Doric Rooms, Masonic Temple.

The funeral of Mr. Hugh O'Brien took place from his late residence, No. 218 Elizabeth street, yesterday afternoon. A large number of prominent gentlemen were in attendance.

Rev. J. L. Phillips is to address the Morning Star Mission to-morrow afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, in the new chapel at Twenty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue.

A private telegram was received at the City Hall yesterday stating that the Governor had signed the bill making the Brooklyn bridge a public work of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Matthew Wall, aged eight years, of No. 41 Duane street, fell from the sidewalk into the cellar of No. 70 Duane street last night, and was severely injured about the head.

The residence of William H. Jenkins, No. 675 Madison avenue, was entered by sneak thieves on Thursday evening and robbed of $100 worth of silver-ware.

William Utz, aged one year, fell out of a fourth-story window of his parents' residence, No. 1,547 Second avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was fatally injured.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young (nineteenth wife of Brigham Young) will lecture at Parepa Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, Monday evening, May 17. Subject—"My Life in Bondage."

The geological section of the New-York Academy of Sciences (late Lyceum of Natural History) will hold a public meeting at their rooms, No. 64 Madison avenue, on Monday evening next at 7:45 o'clock. Several papers will be read upon interesting scientific subjects.

The Seventh Regiment have chartered the steamer Newport to convey its members to Boston on the occasion of the Bunker Hill Centennial. The regiment will leave this City on Wednesday, June 16, at 4 o'clock.

While fooling with a pistol at their workshop, No. 151 Bowery, yesterday afternoon, William Kennel, aged fourteen years, was shot in the neck and severely wounded by Eugene Weurth. Weurth was arrested.

During a quarrel between James Hogan and Henry Norton, in the lager-beer saloon No. 28 Bowery, where they are both employed, Hogan cut Norton on the left cheek with a pocket-knife, injuring him severely. Hogan was arrested.

Mary Dixon, aged thirty-five, having no home, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by jumping overboard at the foot of Fiftieth street, East River. She was rescued by Patrolman Donohue and cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

The following officers of the Ship-owners Association have been elected for the ensuing year: G. A. Brett, President; R. B. Minturn, Vice President; William Nelson, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; D. R. Norvell, Recording Secretary; William D. Morgan, Treasurer.

Alfred Barmore, who was for many years President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, died on Wednesday at the residence of his son-in-law, Robert Maclay, No. 82 West Fourteenth street, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His funeral will take place to-day.

The annual meeting of the Thistle Benevolent Association of this City was held at the Star Hotel on Thursday evening, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George Gillesby; Vice President, Malcolm S. Taylor; Treasurer, John Warnock; Secretary, John Taylor. A board of twenty-one managers was also elected.

President Tracy, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, said yesterday that at the June meeting the Directors would consider a proposition to build a branch road to their Washington lands, a distance of about fifty miles. It has not yet been determined whether they will issue bonds for its construction.

Church E. Gates, aged thirty-three, a lumber dealer, of Mott Haven, committed suicide yesterday morning in his office by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Coroner Miller, of Westchester County, was notified to hold an inquest in the case. Business difficulties are supposed to have prompted the act.

To-morrow being Whitsunday, the music at Christ Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, will be specially arranged for the occasion, and will include Dr. Antweed's "Veni Creator," and Gounod's communion service. The east and west choirs of this church number fifty voices, and are under the direction of Mr. James Pearce. The first choral celebration will take place at 7:30 o'clock.

Frederick Rorabach Anderson, a well-known New-York commission merchant, died at his residence, No. 483 West Twenty-second street, on Wednesday last, aged sixty-nine years. His grandfather, Capt. Rohrabach, a Holland ship-master, was the former owner of the triangle bounded by Maiden lane, William and Liberty streets, where for many years his widow kept the Union Hotel.

BROOKLYN.

The total number of deaths in Brooklyn during the past week was 201. This shows an increase of six per cent. over the previous week.

The Brooklyn testimonial to the memory of John Mitchel will take place on the 20th inst., at the Academy of Music. Mayor Hunter will preside.

On Thursday night the house of C. M. Vail, No. 293 Clinton street, was entered by sneak thieves who stole a quantity of silver-ware.

A large number of politicians assembled yesterday at the City Hall to urge their claims upon the new Commissioners for official positions.

The estimate for the Board of Education for the ensuing year is $1,200,000. Mr. Cunningham asks for $10,000 to defray the expenses of his office for the coming year.

The sum of $50,000 of the total assessments for the grading and double paving of Seventh avenue has been thrown upon the tax-payers of the city.

Justice Pratt granted permission yesterday to the Trustees of the Allen Place Church to raise $25,000 by mortgage on the property. Rev. Alvin Bartlett was formerly Pastor of this church. Rev. Dr. Wild is the present Pastor.

Margaret Williams and James Raymond, who were arrested for shoplifting on Fulton street on Thursday, were taken before Judge Walsh yesterday and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The investigation into the cause of the fire which destroyed the Planet Mills, on President street, is still in progress by the Fire Marshal. Mr. Rutherford swears positively that he rung the second alarm from the mill office, which the night watchman also swears he did.

The St. Cecilia Vocal Society will close the present season by giving a testimonial concert to their Director, Mr. E. J. Fitzhugh, Thursday evening, May 20, in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, assisted by Miss Emma C. Thursby, Miss Anna Drasdil, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. W. C. Baird, and Mr. H. Eyre Browne.

Edward Eggers petitioned Judge Reynolds yesterday to have the assessment upon two lots on the south side of Warren street set aside. He purchased the lots for $1,100, and he is assessed $1,000 for filling them in. He has appealed from the assessment upon the ground that he has filled in the lots at his own expense. The case has not yet been decided.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Laurence Dempsey, of Factoryville, while riding late on Thursday night, temporarily left a valuable horse and wagon standing in the street, and during his absence some thieves captured the turnout and left for parts unknown. Early yesterday morning the horse and wagon were seen going at a rapid rate toward the ferries.

LONG ISLAND.

James M. Wiley and George W. Allen have been appointed census enumerators for the town of Jamaica.

Frederick Meckelzon, of Bowery Bay, Long Island City, has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered his infant child, aged two months. The child was found dead upon the floor yesterday, during the absence of the father and mother. The Coroner will investigate the matter to-day.

The old Centreville race-track, at Jamaica, which for some years has been in disuse, except for training purposes, has been leased for a term of years by a party of Jamaica gentlemen, who propose to put it in complete order immediately. The track has always been considered one of the best. There is a rumor, also, that John Morrissey is negotiating for the purchase of the old Union Course, between East New-York and Jamaica.

The asparagus season on the North Side is about two weeks later than usual, but it is now beginning to come forward in liberal quantities. Five car-loads came through from Locust Valley on Thursday night. It is thought that the aggregate yield will not be lessened perceptibly in consequence of the severity of the past Winter.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The aggregate taxable property in the village of Irvington amounts to $1,549,850.

The losses by the late fire at Sing Sing are estimated at nearly $30,000, on which there were insurances to the amount of $16,000.

The property formerly owned by J. L. Adams in Irvington has been sold at public auction for $70,000.

The question of lighting Peekskill with gas, naphtha, or oil has been decided in favor of gas by the casting vote of the President of the Board of Village Trustees.

The following persons have been elected officers of the Adelphi Social Club, of Yonkers: Philip Kuss, President; George Cable, Vice President; John Eadie, Recording Secretary; Thomas Randolph, Financial Secretary; Andrew Hickey, Conductor.

At the annual meeting of subscribers to funds of the Free Reading-room, Yonkers, a report was read setting forth that the receipts from all sources during the past year amounted to $1,517 09 and the disbursements to $1,497 65, leaving a balance on hand of $19 54. The following gentlemen were elected Executive Committee for the ensuing year: William Allen Butler, John H. Uhl, J. B. Colgate, Duncan Smith, Ralph E. Prime, M. F. Rowe, W. L. Heermance, J. A. Nichols, J. G. P. Holden, E. Y. Bell, T. A. Atkins, J. W. Skinner, Cyrus Cleaveland, M. H. Ellis, A. O. Kirkwood, S. H. Thayer, Jr., F. P. Brown, and John W. Oliver. The affairs of the reading-room are considered to be in good condition, and the managers await a favorable opportunity to extend its usefulness.

NEW-JERSEY.

Asa Packer has been re-elected President of the Easton and Amboy Railroad and Charles Hartshorne Secretary and Treasurer.

John A. Jordan, charged with having outraged Minnie Sturtevant, on Jersey City Heights, pleaded not guilty in the Hudson County Sessions yesterday morning.

A copy of the first two years' issue of the *Evening Post*—the first paper dated Nov. 16, 1801, with the prospectus of William Coleman, the editor—was found in an unoccupied house on Bergen Heights yesterday.

An inquest is to be held in the case of Frederick Gluekstadt, the young man who was struck by a train at the Murray street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Newark Thursday evening and instantly killed.

Mrs. Kreamer, wife of Nabold Kreamer, a resident of Newark, eloped yesterday with a young man named Anton Kentroff. The deserted husband says he does not care so much for the loss of his wife as for a large bundle of clothing they took with them.

County Physician Stout yesterday made a post-mortem examination of the remains of Dennis Dawson, whose death at Guttenburg, Wednesday, was supposed to have resulted from the malpractice on the part of a New-York druggist. He discovered that death had resulted from natural causes, and gave a permit for burial.

The will of the late Judge Sturgis, of North Bergen, was admitted to probate yesterday. The will is dated Dec. 11, 1872, and appoints Abraham W. Duryea and Abel I. Smith executors. The old homestead, with all the appurtenances and fixtures, is left to his wife. The rest of the estate is given to the executors in trust for the ten children of deceased. The estate is valued at about $100,000.

Col. Z. B. Tower, Lieut. Col. G. H. Wright, Lieut. Col. John Newton, Lieut. J. D. Kurtz, and Capt. William H. Heuer, composing the board appointed by the act of Congress of March 3 to report a plan for improving the channel between Staten Island and New-Jersey, proceeded to Elizabethport yesterday and examined the location of the proposed improvements.

Early yesterday morning a row-boat was pulled by two men to a canal-boat lying at the docks in Hoboken. Officers Rathgen, Hourigan, and Kennedy directed the men to pull ashore. The men responded by firing at the officers, who returned the shot. Under cover of the pistols the men finally drew up to the shore and were taken into custody. They gave their names as Michael Hassett and Patrick Hearn, and are held on suspicion of being river thieves. Three bundles of flannel found in their boat are held to await identification by the owners.

The body of an unknown man, apparently a German, about forty-five years of age, was found floating in the water at the foot of Hudson street, Jersey City, at noon yesterday. A wound over his forehead and what seems to be a pistol wound in the left breast, as well as the torn condition of his clothing, indicate that death resulted from violence. The deceased was about five feet nine inches high, and weighed about 160 pounds. He wore a mustache and side-whiskers, slightly tinged with gray. He wore a black cloth frock coat and vest, dark cassimere pants, and Congress gaiters. The body was very much decomposed, and had evidently been in the water for a considerable time. It is at the Morgue, awaiting identification.

Among the witnesses sworn for the defense in the suit of Heins vs. Hutton, to recover damages for false imprisonment, now on trial in the Hudson County Circuit Court, was one of Col. Whitley's detectives, named Butts. The witness was subjected to a very severe cross-examination, and was much annoyed. After he had left the witness stand he walked to the table at which Messrs. Abbett and Dos Passos, who had conducted the cross-examination, were sitting, and impertinently demanded Mr. Abbett's address. Mr. Abbett, expressing his ability to take care of himself outside of the court-room, appealed to the court against interference by the witness while engaged in the trial. Mr. Dos Passos asked that the witness be committed for contempt. Butts explained that he merely wished to have a conversation with Mr. Abbett, and the matter was, on the suggestion of the court, dropped.

THE TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East Fifty-fourth street, President Walter S. Pinckney in the chair. After the transaction of the regular routine business, the Chairman introduced Hon. Severn D. Moulton, who made an interesting address, speaking in terms of praise of the work of the Republican Party in the past, and saying that its mission was by no means ended, but that in order to gain the confidence of the great middle classes of society—that latent power at the foundation of the Government—it must be wise and careful in its party management, and become allied to true and thorough reform. The speech was followed by the singing of Elijah Cook's "The Old Arm-chair," by the Anderson Brothers' Glee Club, which was succeeded by an address delivered by ex-Alderman James Owens. After the singing of another song by the Glee Club, the meeting adjourned. It is expected that Hon. Isaac H. Baily will deliver an address at the next meeting of the association.

WESTON'S WALK.

Weston, the pedestrian, continued his tramp of 500 miles at the Rink yesterday. The blisters on his feet the previous day had disappeared, and he walked as if in good condition. By midnight he had made fifty-two miles, and still continued marching along. He cannot possibly make the 500 miles by midnight to-night, but has performed the wonderful feat of making 117 miles in twenty-four hours, and also of walking 100 miles without resting. He took the track at 4:35 A. M. yesterday and continued a steady gait until 11:30, when he went to lunch, having then finished his 310th mile. At 1 o'clock he again appeared on the track, and walked until 6 o'clock. He then rested until 7:53, when, with a good audience, he appeared, and kept up a good pace until 2 o'clock this morning. When leaving the track at that hour he had completed his 350th mile, thus leaving him 150 miles to make before 12 o'clock to-night. He will be fully seventy miles short of the 500. He made his 333d mile in ten minutes and forty seconds, and was much applauded.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

NEWTON, N. J., May 14.—In Sussex County Supreme Court, the trial of John Hughes for the murder of his wife, Catharine Hughes, terminated at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The jury, after being out an hour, rendered a verdict against him of murder in the first degree. The court deferred sentence until the 31st inst.

[Advertisement.]

Demon Catarrh Annihilated with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Inflammation and pain promptly relieved with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Needed in every family. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Mental activity has achieved, in the production of KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's Hats, a splendid fabric that tickles the fancy of all who see it. Buy your hats at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, from Glasgow.—George W. Dix, J. M. McDonald and lady, John M. Mackay and lady, John Lindsay, Mrs. Hosie, D. W. McDonald, Mrs. McDonald, Rev. Mr. Stirling, Miss Chambers, Miss Wheeler, Miss Hawkes, Miss Bissell, Mrs. Knowles, Rev. Mr. Osbun, lady, and infant, Miss Freeman, Mr. Bradley and lady, Mr. Irwin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:43 | Sun sets.....7:10 | Moon sets....2:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:54 | Gov. Island...4:43 | Hell Gate....6:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........FRIDAY, May 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; T. J. Cochran, Pritchard, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Andes, (Br.,) Porter, Kingston, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Utopia, (Br.,) Thomson, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore; Experiment, Allen, Philadelphia; Triplet, Hall, Wilmington, Del.; Middlesex, Buell, Providence.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Borland, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Uamoar, (Br.,) McKenzie, Pictou, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Idolique, (Br.,) Nickerson, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Frugoni E. Devota, (Ital.,) Peterson, Belfast, A. P. Agresta; Jason, (Norw.,) Held, Rio Janeiro, James E. Ward & Co.; Vesta, (Aust.,) Melossavich, Newry, (Ireland,) Slocovich & Co.; Bessie Simpson, (Br.,) Bradford, Caibarien, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; James Kitchen, (Br.,) Reynolds, Pictou, N. S., Gerhard & Brewer.

Brigs Lije Houghton, Rose, Grand Cay, T. I., Miller & Houghton; David Bugbee, Stowers, Genoa, &c., Carver & Barnes.

Schrs. Fred Smith, Smith, Bridgetown Bar, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Hylstrom, Savannah, P. I. Nevius & Sons; Wm. McGee, Sheridan, Rock Sound, B. J. Wenberg; Almarita, Merrill, New Orleans, N. H. Brigham; C. B. Jones, Snow, Norfolk, Va.; S. C. Somers, McAllister, New-Haven; Matilda Brooks, Jones, Sagua.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Ellis, Bermuda, via Newport, with produce and passengers to Lunt Bros.

Steam-ship Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 62 hours, with naval stores and cotton to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston May 11, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Smith, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbadoes,) Armstrong, Port Spain 16 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Bertolotto Savona, (Ital.,) Cuneo, Ancona 67 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 1.

Brig Minnie Miller, Davis, Bridgeport, in ballast to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Morning Light, Dill, Porto Rico, via New-Haven, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. Bertha J. Fellows, Smith, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Thomas Watts, Curtis, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., via Edgartown, with plaster to order—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Helen Hasbrouck, Bennett, Baltimore.

Schr. William H. Jones, Kirby, Fernandina 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.

Schr. Mary Jane, Allen, Virginia.

Schr. Rosina, (of Jonesport,) Kelly, Chules, N. S., 15 ds., via Vineyard Haven, with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Pacific, Jones, St. George, N. B., 8 ds., with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Mary Louisa, (Br.,) Dix, New-Haven in ballast, to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. Zampa, Sanborn, St. George, N. B., 9 ds. with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Mary F. Pike, Good, Dorchester, N. B., 8 ds., with stone to G. P. Sherwood.

Schr. Maggie Laughton, Howell, Whiting, with lath to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Horton, New-Haven.

Schr. Twilight, Robinson, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Scud, Mason, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. Lewis Jane, Cole, Hartford.

Schr. Luna, Wells, New-Bedford.

Schr. General Sheridan, Stewart, Boston.

Schr. David Pearsall, Williams, Millstone Point.

Schr. Annie May, Becker, Boston.

Schr. Hazelton, Ryder, Boston.

Schr. Ida Laffrienier, French, Boston.

Schr. Stephen J. Vought, Wright, Boston.

Schr. Success, Pierson, Providence.

Schr. Rienzi, Cobleigh, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Reynolds, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tillie E., Haskins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma P. Lewis, Daniels, Gloucester, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Samuel Washburn, Hathaway, Taunton.

Schr. Sallie T. Chartre, Trefethen, Taunton.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Pierce, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Barlow, Sandwich.

Schr. Splendid, Penny, Sandwich.

Schr. Louisa Francis, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hannah E. Brown, Sackett, Millstone Point.

Schr. Wm. P. Davis, Fleming, Chatham.

Schr. Annie E. French, French, New-London, with fish to T. C. Fletcher.

Schr. Emma S. Small, Parker, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., cloudy.

SAILED.

Ship Enoch Train for London; barks Lennstar, for Cronstadt; Lief Jeld, for Charleston; brigs Perces Hinckley, for Cienfuegos; Louisa, for Porto Rico; schr. Georgie B. McFarland, for St. Jago.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, May 12.—Sld. brigs Eliza Morton, Leland, north of Hatteras; Alberta, (?) Hinkley, do.; Dirigo, Coffin, do.; schr. F. R. Baird, Mayhew, do.

CIENFUEGOS, May 8.—Arr. barks E. F. Harriman, Nickels, Kingston, Jam.; Teresa, (Br.,) Kahll, New-York. 10th, bark Waldo Estes, Boston; brig Queen of the West, (Br.,) Kingston, Jam.; Elvira, do.

Sld. 10th, schr. Potomac, Parker, Boston. 11th, brig Ida, (Br.,) O'Brien, do.

HAVANA, May 13.—Arr. steamer W. G. Hewes, Tripp, Indianola.

Sld. steamer City of Merida, Reynolds, New-York; barks Abd el Kader, Harding, Boston; Nellie May, Blair, Falmouth.

MATANZAS, May 12.—Arr. brig Castalia, Whittemore, New-York; schrs. Ramon de Ajuria, McBride, do.; D. H. Folck, Sawyer, Boston.

Sld. bark Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, north of Hatteras; brigs Eva M. Johnson, Johnson, do.; H. P. Dewey, Loring, do.; Cantelope, Ray, Boston; schr. Fred. Jackson, Pettengill, north of Hatteras.

SAGUA, May 9.—Arr.—Brig Clara, Jenkins, Coombs, New-York; schrs. Addie P. Avery, Hagar, Richmond; William Slater, Hayti. Sld. 11th—Schrs. M. A. Deury, Baker, north of Hatteras; Mattie Holmes, Young, do.; Providence, Rice, do.

PLAISTER COVE, May 14.—Passed north yesterday ship James Duncan, Liverpool, for Charlottetown; barks Othere, (Br.,) Green, Liverpool for Pictou; John F. Robinson, Liverpool for Prince Edward Island, and Josephine, New-York for Bathurst; brig D. W. Henesy, Halifax for Pictou.

HALIFAX, May 14.—The steamers Chase, from Portland, and Newfoundland, from Newfoundland, arr. yesterday.

The American fishing schr. Reliance arr. from the Western Banks yesterday. She brought two men belonging to the Gloucester schr. Mon Acun, who had lost their vessel Monday evening last, and were picked up by the Reliance Tuesday morning. The men say another dory left their vessel the same morning, and has not since been heard from.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 14.—Sld. for United States ports, Dexter, Margaretha, Henriette, R. W. Merrian, Pride of the Port, Montebello, Guchen, Kingdom of Saxony.

Arr. from the United States on the 12th inst., Josefina, Banrak, Rebecca, Gustav Adolph, Rex, John Patten, Atlanta, Jacob Hansen, Love—the last three at Elsinmore; John O. Baker, Johannes, Gulow Jason.

Arr. on the 14th inst.—Maria Catharina, Niagara—the latter at Deal, Western Shore, Glenarvon, Stanley Castle, Atlas—the latter in the Channel.

Also arr.—Joven Beatriz.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 14.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Meyer, from Baltimore May 2, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

CALLOW'S

LONDON WHIPS.

We have just received a large invoice of these celebrated WHIPS from the manufactory in London of the Messrs. CALLOW, for whom we are sole agents in the United States, comprising SINGLE and PAIR HORSE, HOLLY STICKS, all weights and lengths; SINGLE and PAIR HORSE, BLACK THORN STICKS, very handsome, light, and nicely balanced, for Phaetons and T Carts.

FOUR-IN-HAND AND TANDEM WHIPS, in great variety.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RIDING WHIPS.

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First premium awarded by the American Institute, 1873 and 1874, for Silver-plated Ware.

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SILVER-PLATED

PORCELAIN-LINED

ICE PITCHERS.

The Latest Improvement and the Best Article Made.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union square, New-York.

Visitors to Europe

Are invited to examine the stock of FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, OBJETS D'ART, GEMS, DIAMONDS, and other precious stones, both set and unset, at our house in Paris,

No. 57 Rue de Chateaudun (Chaussee d'Antin.)

Also to visit our Watch Manufactory,

Place Cornavin, (near the Railroad Depot,)

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

Having combined the American method of using labor-saving tools and machinery with thoroughly skilled labor, we are enabled to produce FINE WATCHES at prices which warrant a preference over all others.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

BUSINESS SUITS

FOR

YOUTHS AND GENTS,

Ready-made or Made to Order,

AT LOW PRICES.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,

CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

D. Hodgman & Co.,

Corner Maiden lane and Nassau st.,

Invite attention to their large stock of

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We are offering 100,000 feet of RUBBER HOSE, in any length, with or without brass fixtures, for gardening and street purposes. Every foot warranted to stand pressure of 200 pounds to a square inch.

CLOTHING.

Brooks Brothers,

BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,

HAVE NOW READY

SPRING STYLES IN THEIR

Ready-made and Custom Department,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.

First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor,

World's Fair Paris 1867—London 1862.

Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application

Warerooms, 109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

BARGAINS IN

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Enameled Chamber Suits.
Walnut Chamber Suits.
Silver Maple Chamber Suits.
Maple and Rosewood Chamber Suits.
Furniture in Eastlak Designs.

Parlor, Library, and Dining-room Furniture in Great Variety. Decorations, Bedding, &c., Selling at Extremely Low Prices.

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HOUSE FURNISHING

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THE NEWEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE BEST ART WORKERS IN EUROPE.

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WEBER

PIANOS.

NILSSON.	I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG.	For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA.	Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI.	I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS.	Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI.	Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse that opinion.* They have no *rival anywhere*.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

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KITCHEN OUTFITS

FROM $30.

DINNER SETS, 100 PIECES, $16 50.
SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SETS, TRIPLE PLATE, $23 50. ALL KINDS OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, CHINA, GLASS, AND SILVER WARE,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

Our stock of Tinned and Enameled Hollow Ware is of the very best to be procured in the American and Birmingham (England) markets, and is sold cheaper than the same quality of goods can be by any other house in the City. Our celebrated NONPAREIL

REFRIGERATORS

still take the lead, and the public are cautioned against investing in expensive untried EXPERIMENTS, costly all the year round. After twenty-seven years' experience in manufacturing a Refrigerator for the Household, we claim that our Nonpareil embraces every feature of practical value, combining the most perfect refrigeration with the least consumption of ice.

EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S,

Cooper Institute, corner of 3d and 4th avs., New-York.
Catalogue mailed free on application.

FINE CARRIAGES

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS,
COUPE ROCKAWAYS,
VICTORIAS,
PHAETONS.

LANDAUS,
LANDAULETS,
BROUGHAMS,
CABRIOLETS.

High and low wheel Pony and Park Phaetons in a great variety of styles.

Our stock of Carriages is the largest ever offered in this City, all of our own manufacture, and every carriage guaranteed for one year.

A. T. DEMAREST & CO.,

NOS. 628 AND 630 BROADWAY.

[illegible]

"GOOD NIGHT" SHIRTS

$1.50 each
by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one
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